LOOK

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THE GROUP

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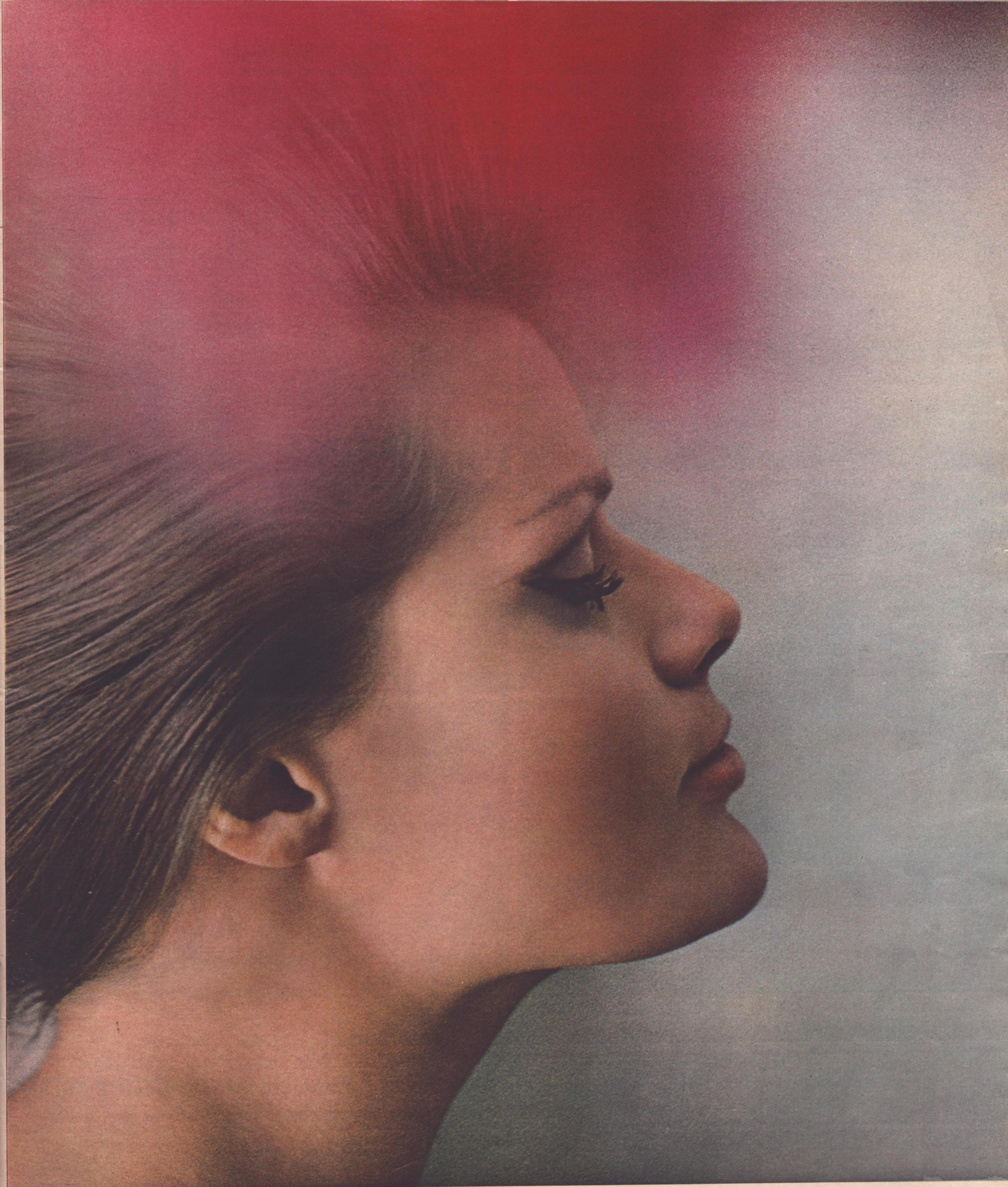

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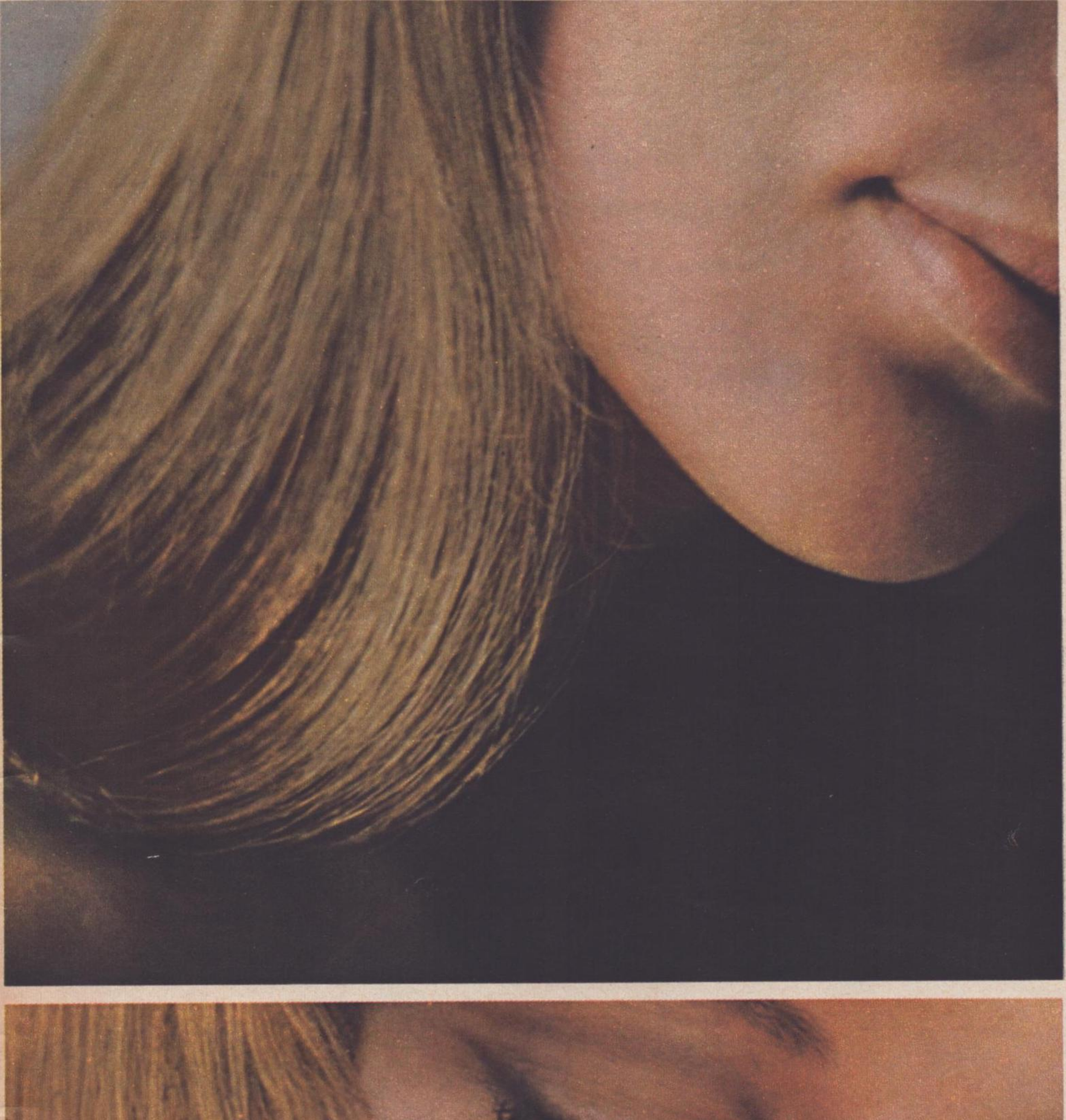

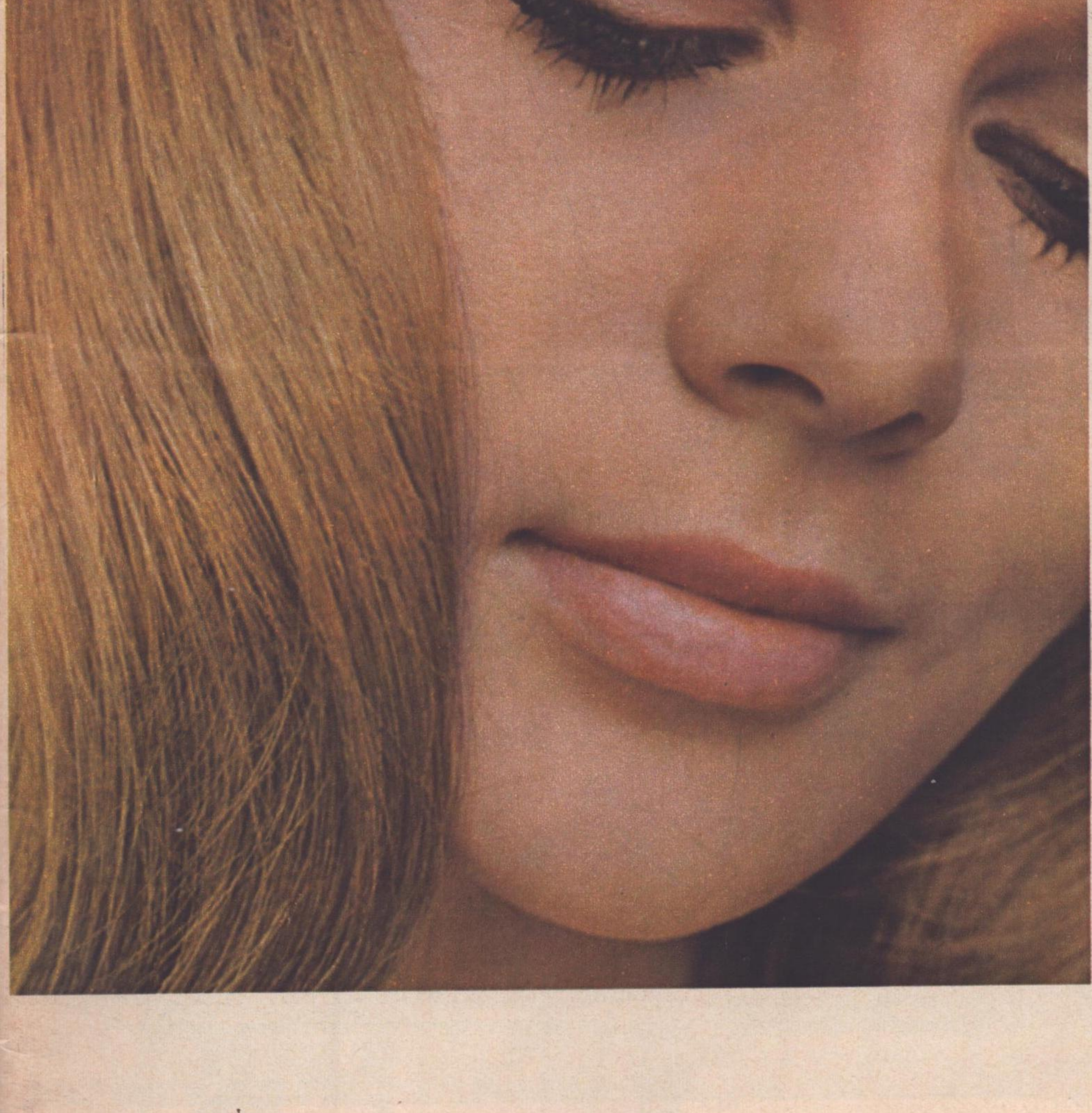

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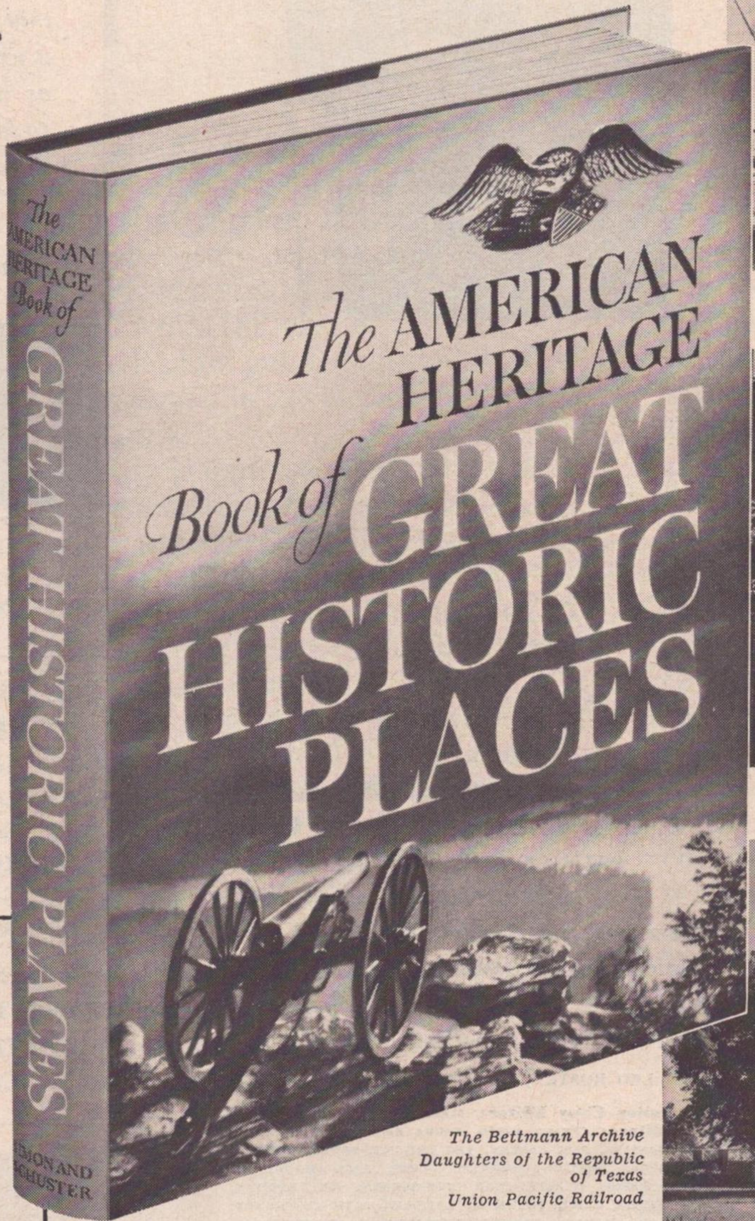
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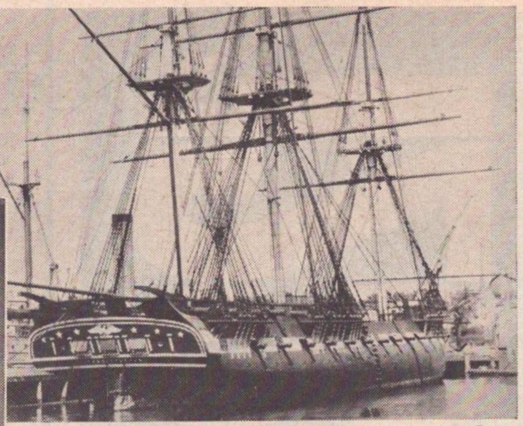
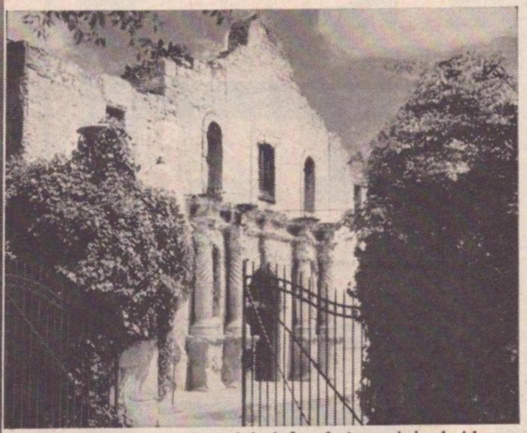
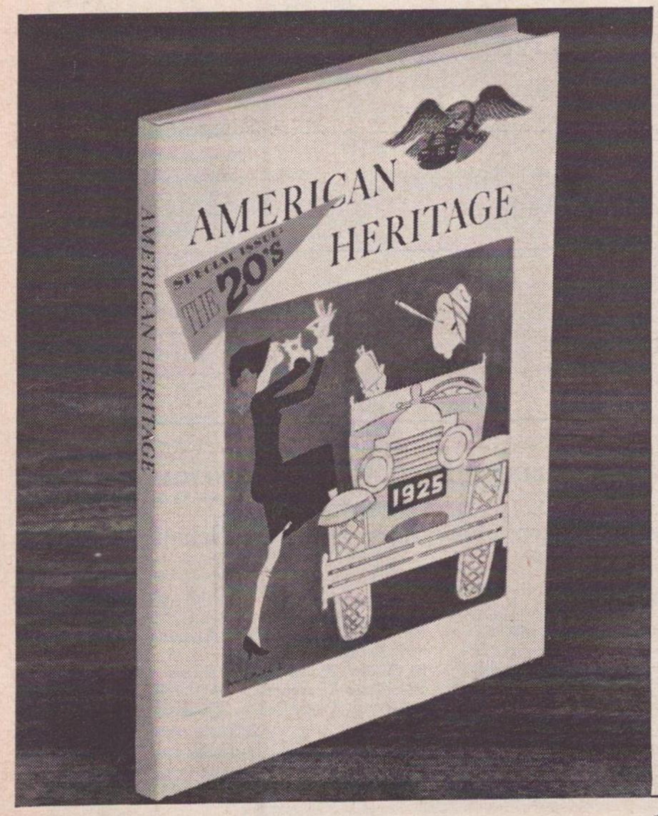


Three times rescued from the scrap yard, the *Constitution* is the oldest commissioned warship afloat. It is still a unit of the United States Fleet.



Today, only the chapel is left of the original Alamo mission in San Antonio, where 180 Texans fought to the death against terrible odds in 1836.

Jefferson's Monticello is filled with his inventions that tell a story of this remarkable man and the age in which he lived. Photographs are from GREAT HISTORIC PLACES.



The gaudiest, saddest, most misinterpreted period in modern history, the Twenties was a time when everything was changing with the speed of a Pierce Arrow. While America nursed a hangover brought on by bathtub gin, the jangle of jazz, or the memory of a war nobody won, the press was full of boxers, gangsters, bizarre murders, barefaced government corruption and a clean-cut young man who soared above it all in his *Spirit of St. Louis*. It ended with a great Crash, and millions of the ex-rich went to bed, like bad boys, without supper. The special Twenties issue of AMERICAN HERITAGE brings you John Held's flappers; angry Indiana klansmen; the infamous Teapot Dome; the death of Rudolf Valentino ("The Overloved One"); tales of Moriarty's wonderful speakeasy by Lucius Beebe; the great Florida land boom; a memoir of early days of radio ("Program coming in fine, please play Japanese Sandman"); a brief but pungent anthology of writers of the 1920's; a collection of great photographs; and more. An issue to savor and save.

BLACK BOTTOM
ΦBK
DEAD END

THERE are many hallowed bits of land in the United States, little changed from the times when great history happened on the spot.

The Alamo, and Concord, and Yorktown, and Shiloh, and Kitty Hawk, and the quarterdeck of the *Constitution* are places that ring today with the echoes of the moments and the men who won and built this country. Such places, monuments, and men are *all* found within the adventure-filled hunting ground of AMERICAN HERITAGE, an extraordinary magazine.

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Bombed out. Konrad Schloss, left, of North Hollywood, Calif., helped write a skit for his PTA's annual fund-raising show. It mildly spoofed the Founding Fathers. Result: anonymous phone calls, threats and a bomb that blasted Schloss's restaurant. "I never dreamed it would come to this," another parent said. It has, as across the nation, right-wing extremists turn to harassment, character assassination and, on occasion, violence in a war on PTA. For a LOOK *special report, see* The Plot to Take Over the PTA, *starting on page 27.*

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LOOK

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Change of Address: Send both addresses to LOOK, Des Moines, Iowa 50304, 5 weeks before moving day. Subscriptions: one year, U.S. and Possessions $4.00; Pan-American countries, Canada and Spain $5.50; Philippines and other foreign countries $7.50 • Manuscripts or art submitted to LOOK should be accompanied by addressed envelopes and return postage. Publisher assumes no responsibility for return of unsolicited manuscripts or art.

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Postmaster: Send Form 3579 to LOOK, Des Moines, Iowa 50304.

"I don't want her in my house!"

This little boy was an only child until his new sister arrived a few days ago. Now, he thinks he has a rival for the affection and attention of his parents. And he resents the intruder. When a youngster is going through this upsetting experience, how can you help make it easier for him?

It is perfectly natural for a young child to be jealous of a new baby in the family. Most often, the child's disturbance is temporary. However, some children feel such deep resentment that their behavior becomes a serious and prolonged problem.

Just what is a child "saying" when he shows signs of jealousy? He is telling his parents that he feels deserted or that the new baby is a threat—perhaps the first he has known—to his secure position in the family. For a little child who has had his parents' undivided attention, this can be an overwhelming experience.

Jealousy is less likely to be a problem if the child knows ahead of time that a new baby is expected. Let him share in some of the plans for the newcomer. If changes must be made in the child's routine—putting him in a different bed or another room—do this before the baby comes. Or, if a stranger will care for the child while the mother is in the hospital, let him get acquainted with that person while the mother is still at home.

Jealousy is expressed in many ways. There's no mistaking it when the child attempts to harm the baby. But sometimes jealousy is disguised by behavior that seemingly has nothing to do with the new sister or brother. The child may lose his appetite. He may revert to babyish ways, such as crawling or asking for a bottle. He may become quiet, noisy, aggressive, destructive—or behave in an unusual way to get the attention which he feels he is denied.

To help the child adjust, there is one all-important thing which parents should do: *show him in every possible way that he is just as important as the new baby.*

This requires extra attention, extra praise and extra evidence of your affection. Even if the child's behavior taxes your patience, he should not be punished or shamed. This will aggravate his feeling of insecurity when he most needs reassurance.

As time goes by, most youngsters learn to love and get along with one another—but not without the usual rivalries. In fact, competition between brothers and sisters helps prepare them to adjust to many types of people whom they will meet in later life.

Metropolitan Life offers a film, *If These Were Your Children*, that shows how youngsters, through other behavior patterns, tell us more about themselves than they ever reveal in words. This film is available without charge for community groups concerned with children. Write to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Dept. Q-95, One Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

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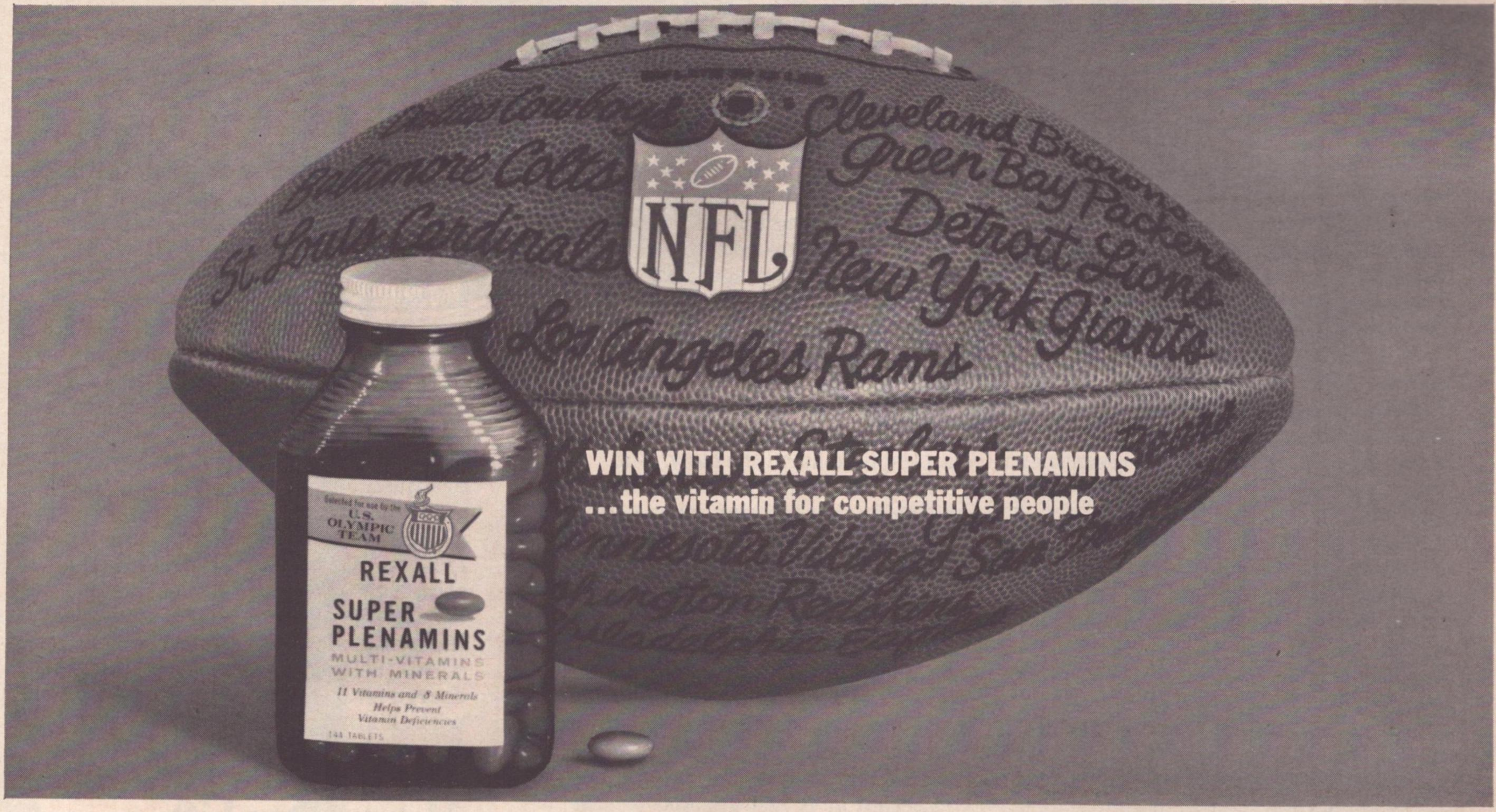
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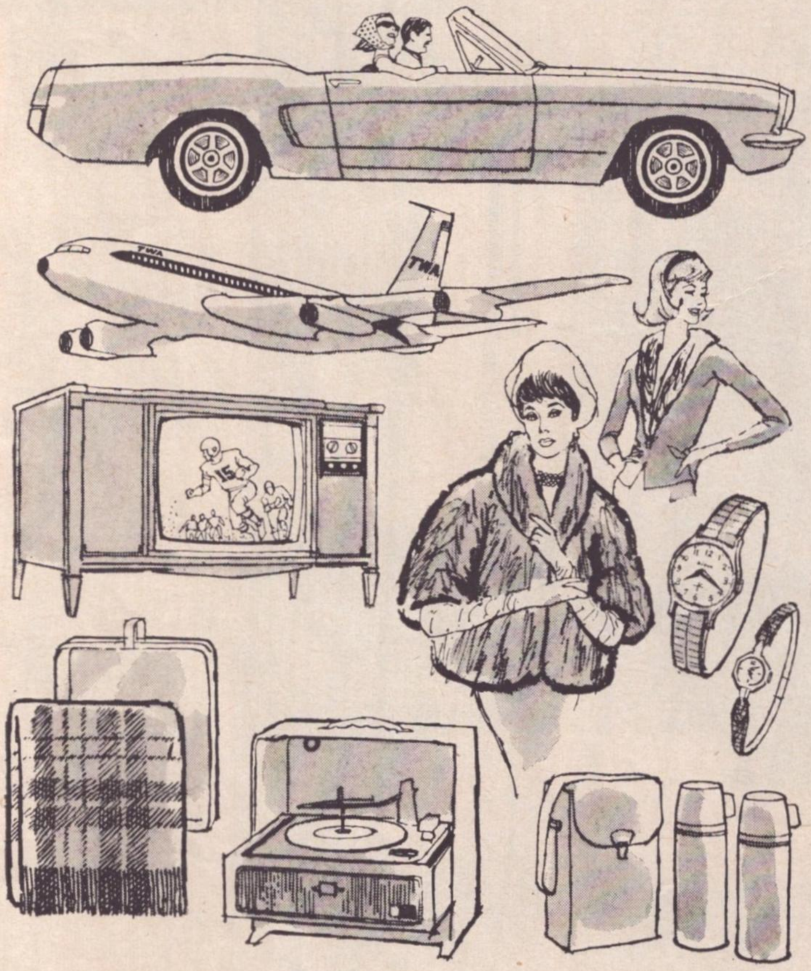

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Battle of the Bible

Your article [*The Battle of the Bible*, LOOK, July 27] is positively the best piece of literature that I have read in a long time. I am 83 and started reading the Bible at age 12, and have read it through 11 times from cover to cover.

M. C. BURRELL
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The . . . article by Mr. Harris might well have come from Godless Red Russia, but from a leading periodical in America is truly shocking.

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Just read your article. It is great!

Billy Graham
Montreat, N.C.

As I read, I felt so very dissatisfied with my own ministry. I am serving a church that is quite dead, and I feel so very much a failure in it. The other day I had the strange feeling that I was standing in a railroad station and all the trains were passing by.

MARVIN KENNEDY, PASTOR
Community Church of Oakhurst
Oakhurst, Calif.

Ultimately, man will abandon the church when he learns to rely upon the two cardinal precepts of Humanism—veracity and empathy.

MRS. BETTE CHAMBERS
Past President
Minnesota Humanist Association
Portland, Oreg.

It would be interesting to know how an unbeliever would explain the origin of the five human senses, the flavor of fruit, the beauty of flowers and nature's laws that, when obeyed, permit men to fly in outer space.

JOSEPH P. HIGGINBOTHAM
Winthrop, Mass.

On the cover: "Is Your God a Myth?" Yet within the pages is the everpresent but unspoken, "I'm afraid to die," and "I believe in God."

RICHARD A. JONES
Washington, D.C.

U.N.C.L.E.'s Nephew

Cold war or not, Illya is a Russki dreamboat! [*U.N.C.L.E.'s Illya: New Kind of TV Idol*, LOOK, July 27]. Poor Napoleon Solo (a stupid name) —who watches *him?* He'd better *help* T.H.R.U.S.H. eliminate Illya!

MRS. EDWARD F. NORTON
Santa Barbara, Calif.

But what of Robert Vaughn, the original man from U.N.C.L.E.?

SUSAN SMALL
Bronx, N.Y.

David McCallum . . . is the *Quiet Man*, with . . . captivating blue eyes, European chin and exciting lips.

SHIRLEY PAPICK
East St. Louis, Ill.

The pictures left me limp with laughter, and so did the story.

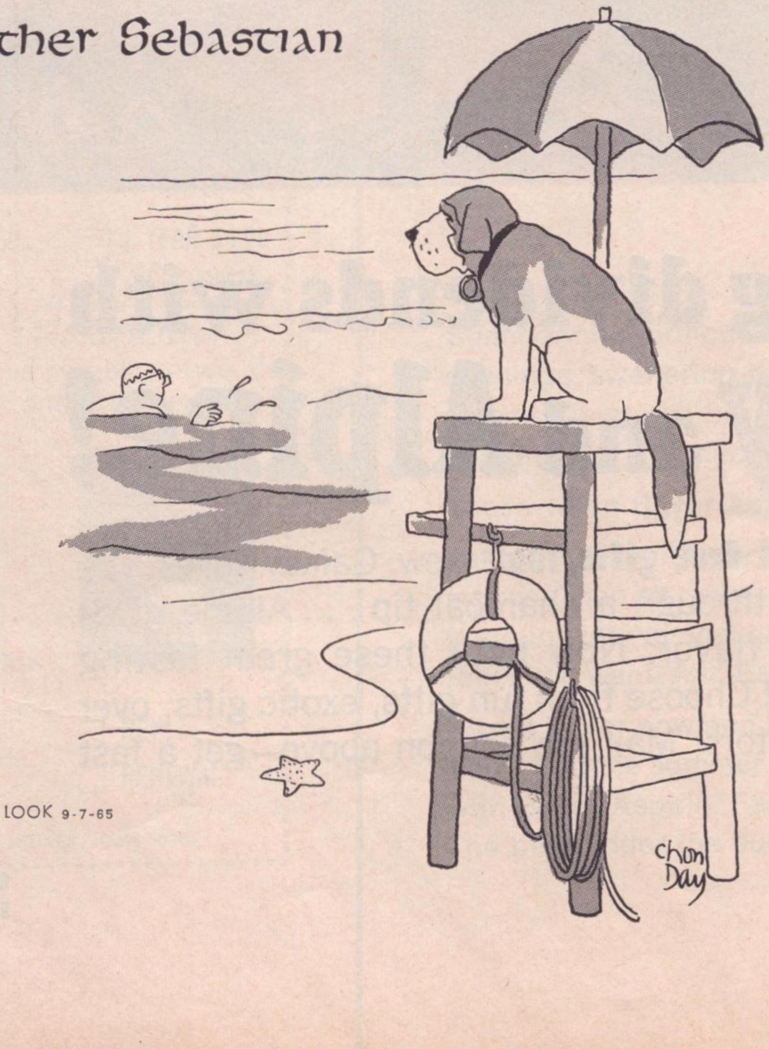
MICHELE PALMER
Wayne, Pa.

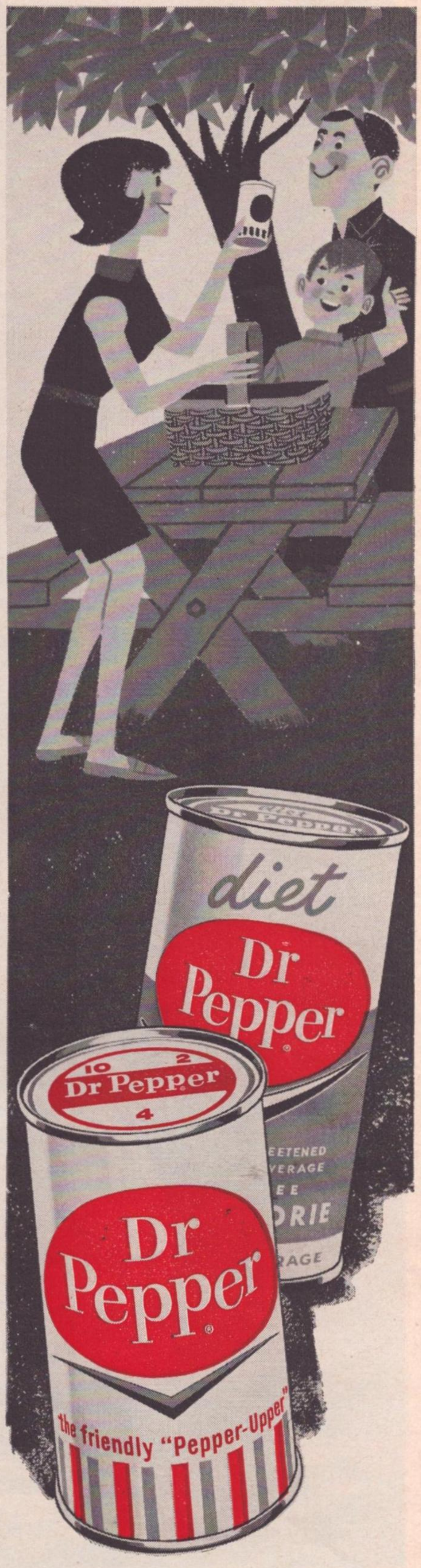
Sargent Shriver's War

Projects of such dimensions as the War on Poverty will generate criticism [*How Goes the War on Poverty?*

continued

Brother Sebastian





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Look, July 27]. But then, in the immortal words of the very much lamented Adlai Stevenson, "Criticism is the secret weapon of democracy."

Sonya Froomkin
East Orange, N.J.

Contrary to what Mr. Shriver would have us believe, this program is not just for the poverty-stricken, underprivileged child. In our school district, it includes *every* child who will begin first grade this fall. This, in an area . . . where two-car families, expensive powerboats, lake barges and cabins, extensive vacation trips, and motorbikes and saddle horses for the kids are commonplace. If this be poverty, then all hail to poverty!

Mrs. Inay Jones
Daingerfield, Texas

Sigma Chi's Pledge

My sincerest respect goes to Ken Washington and his "brothers" at Stanford [*What Happens When Sigma Chi Pledges a Negro*, Look, July 27]. To represent Christian principles, the badge of Sigma Chi is a white cross. It is unfortunate that "national" and my own chapter cannot see it so clearly.

Johnny Johnson
Sigma Chi
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Ark.

Our executive committee, meeting in Indianapolis on April 3, 1965, unanimously voted to suspend our Stanford University chapter "for many years of lack of following the ritual of the fraternity, not having formal chapter meetings, and for being contemptuous of general fraternity and other chapters in the California area." You state on page 37 that "Last April 3, Washington accepted a bid from the chapter." Even if this were true, how could the executive committee, meeting in Indianapolis on that same day, have known anything about it? It can be definitely proven that discrimination had absolutely nothing to do with the above mentioned action.

Thurlow E. Coon
Member of the Board of Trustees,
Sigma Chi
La Jolla, Calif.

Most Wanted Students

It is my opinion that Look is the first national magazine to recognize [*America's Most Wanted Students*, Look, July 27] one of the most important phases of education today—business education.

Paul Klinger
Berwick, Pa.

Heavens, Mr. Editor—how could you overlook?
Judy makes an error being photoed for your book.
For as any first-year typist knows,
The carriage is moved so when she blows,
The little erasure crumbs fly away to the winds,
Instead of being dropped into the machine's intestines.
For little crumbs into big gummy masses grow,
And the grief it causes, only the repairman knows.

Mrs. Joan Butler
Chicago, Ill.

The Girls and Hornung

I have before me a copy of my story to the press, released about eight years ago, when the incident referred to by Mr. Hornung in his story [*The Girls and I*, Look, July 27] took place. It reads quite differently from his version, but of course, the truth doesn't make very exciting copy, nor would it make him look like the great lover he claims to be.

Pat Mowry
Van Nuys, Calif.

I admire Mr. Hornung for his honesty. There should be more men around with his guts too!

Mrs. Joseph Kozak
South Bend, Ind.

It is obvious why Paul Hornung likes "girls"—a woman would find his "I" complex exceedingly boring.

Susan C. Wiley
Akron, Ohio

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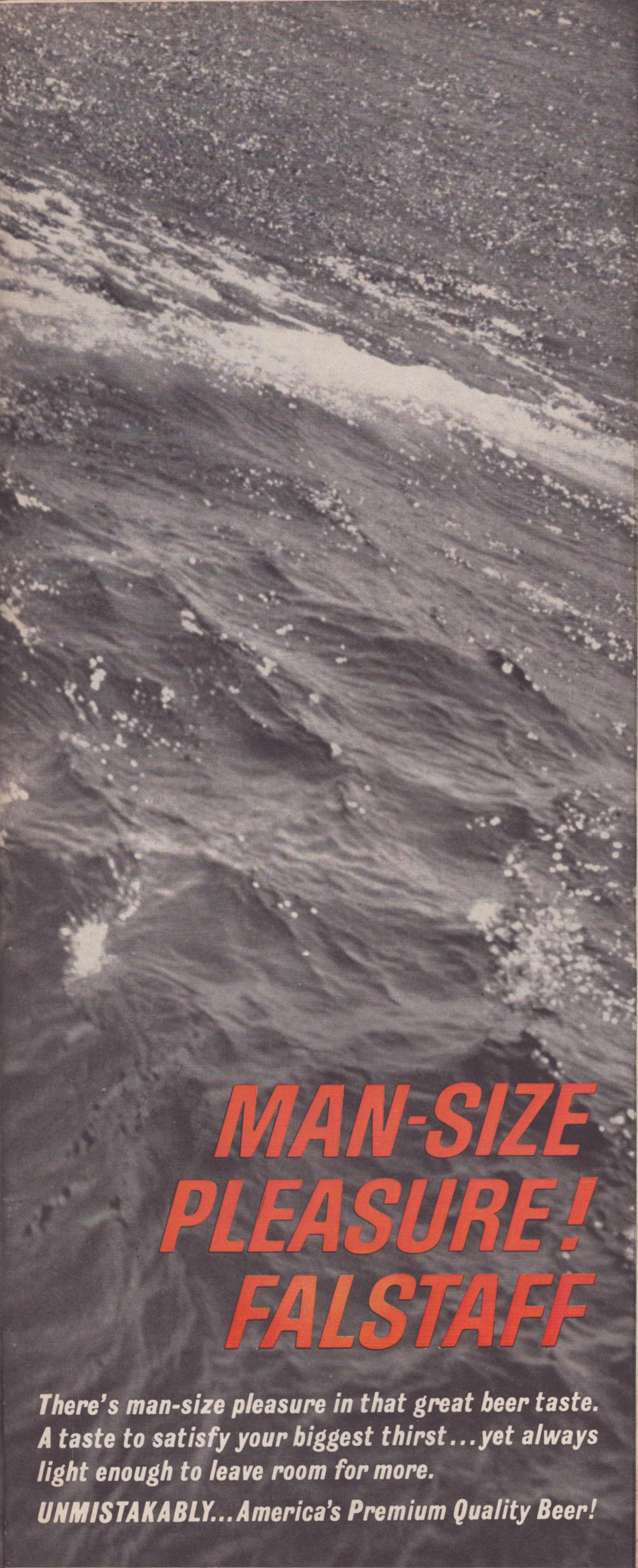

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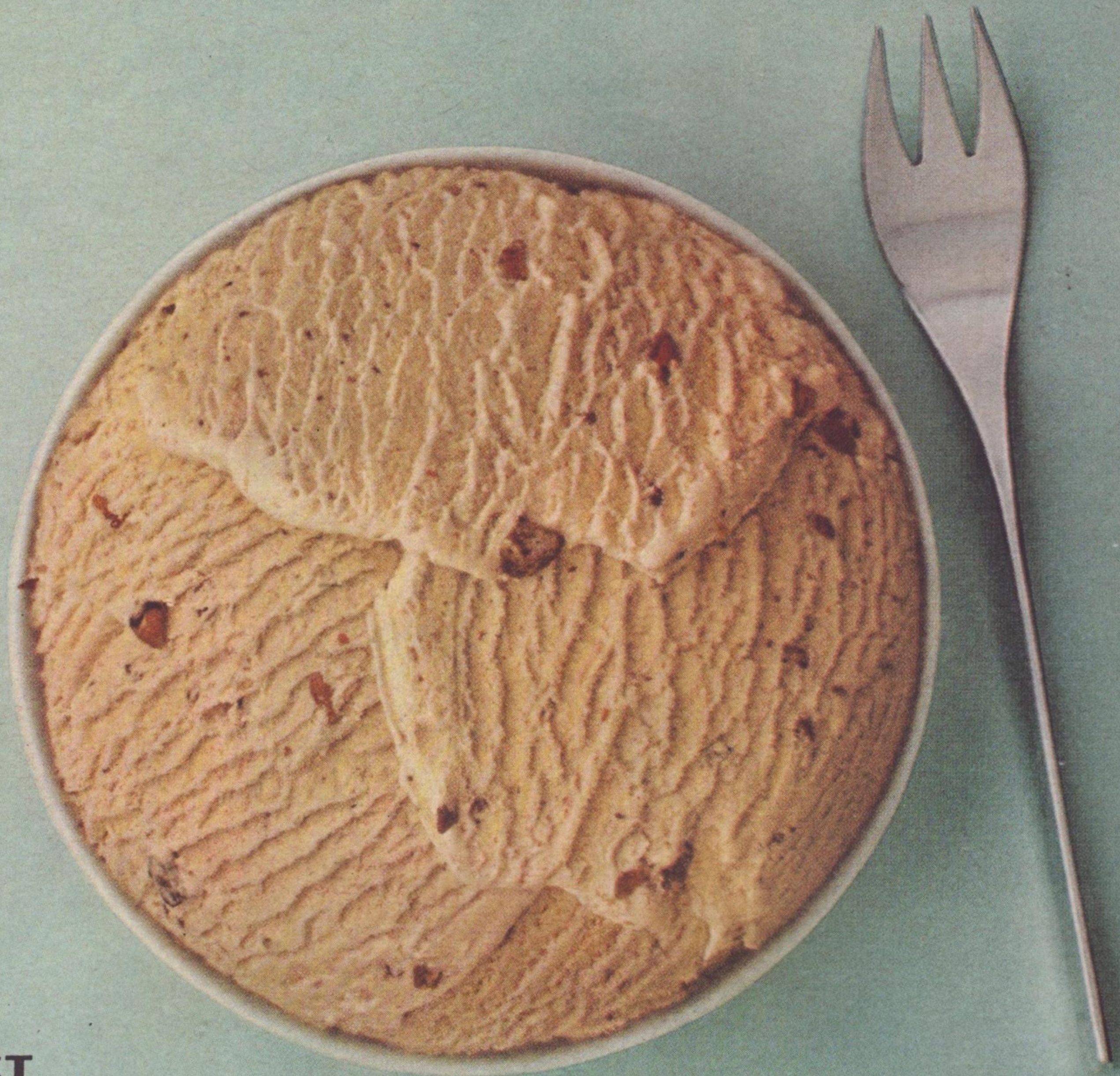

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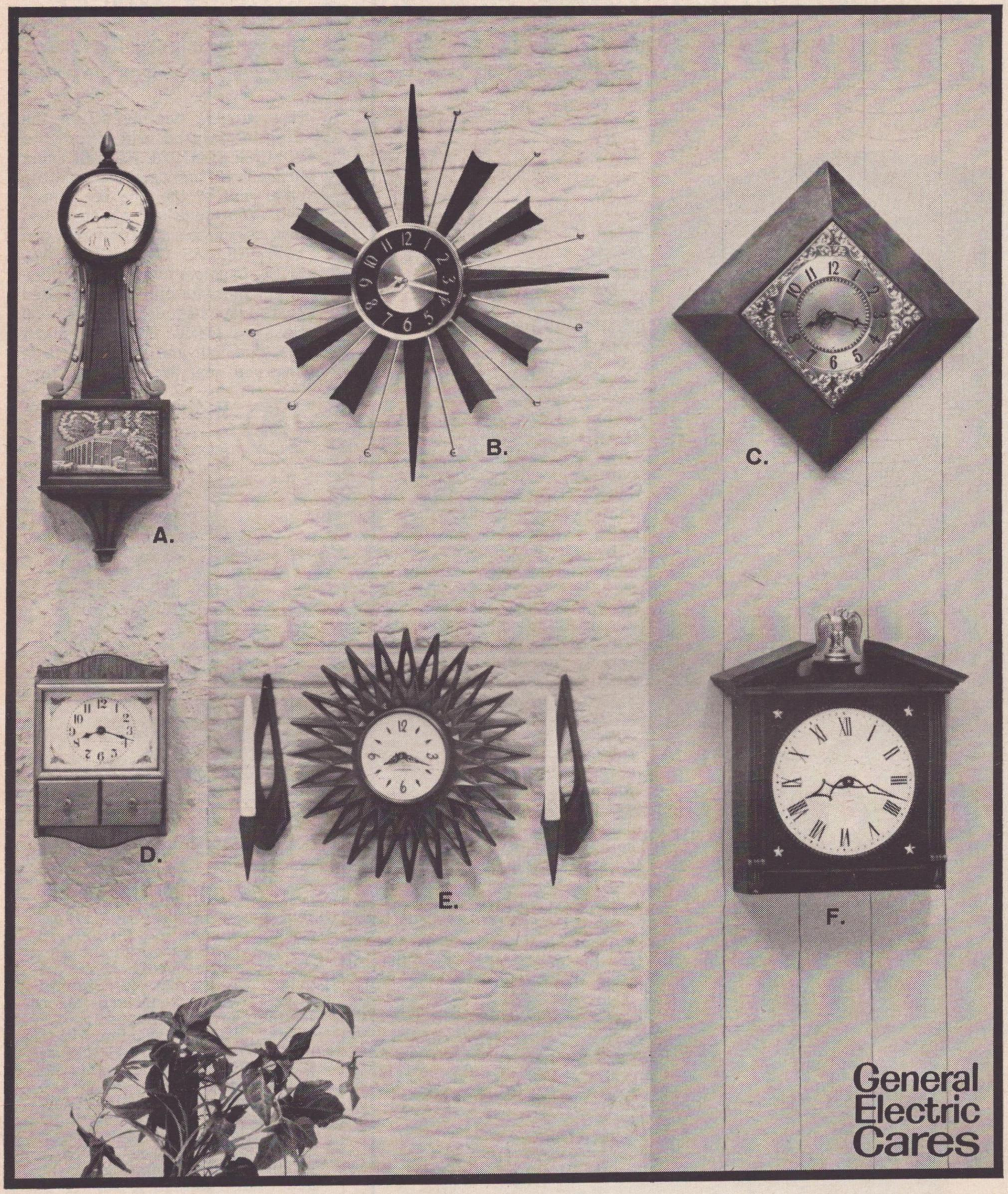

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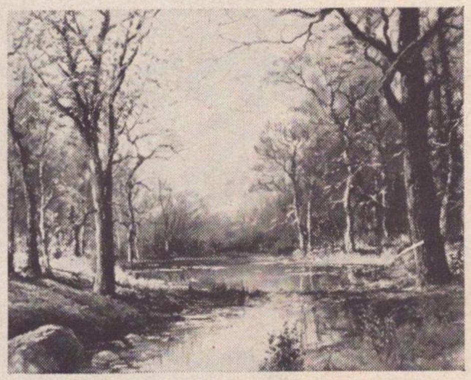
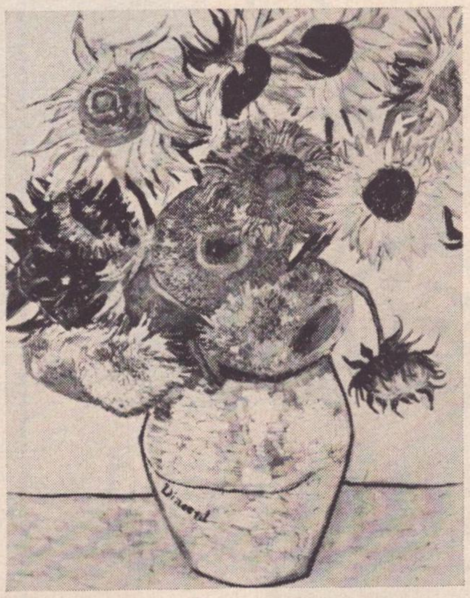
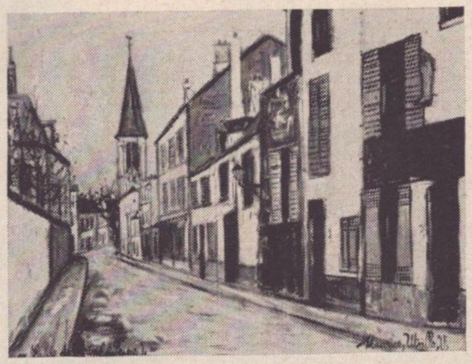


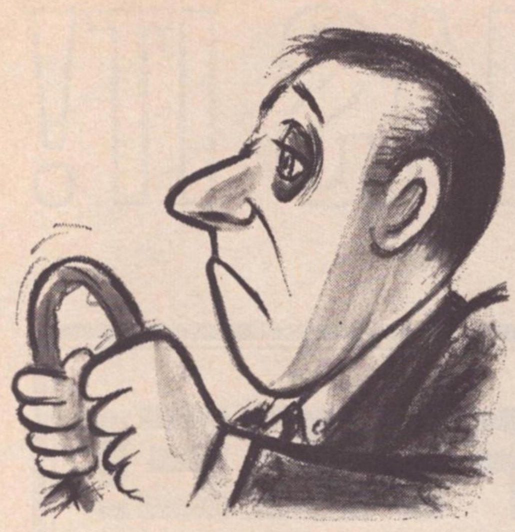
OCTOBER MORN—Robert Wood



SUNFLOWERS—Van Gogh



EGLISE DE STRINS—Utrillo



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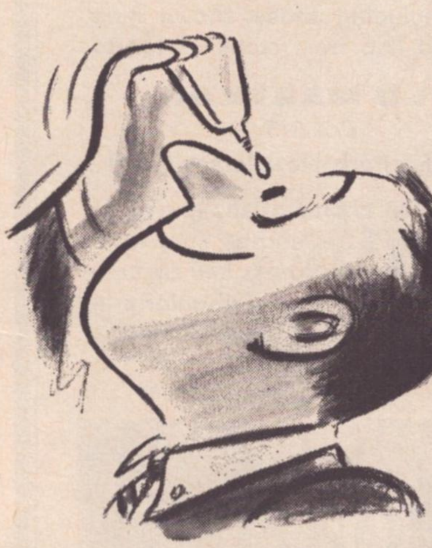

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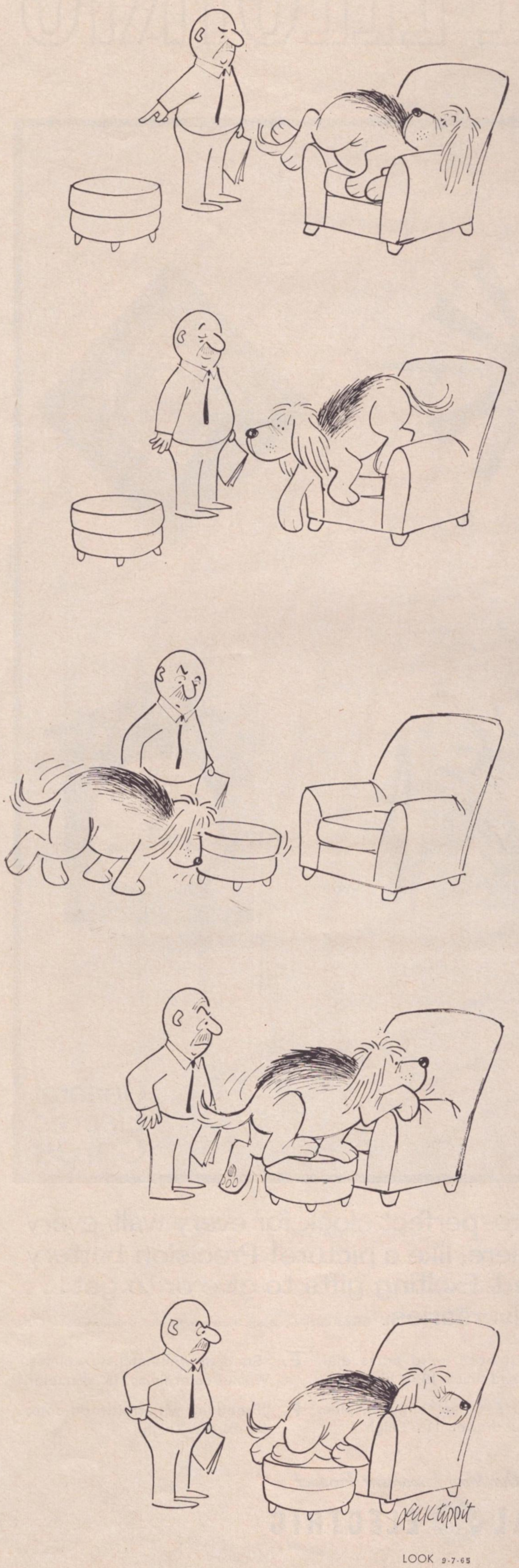

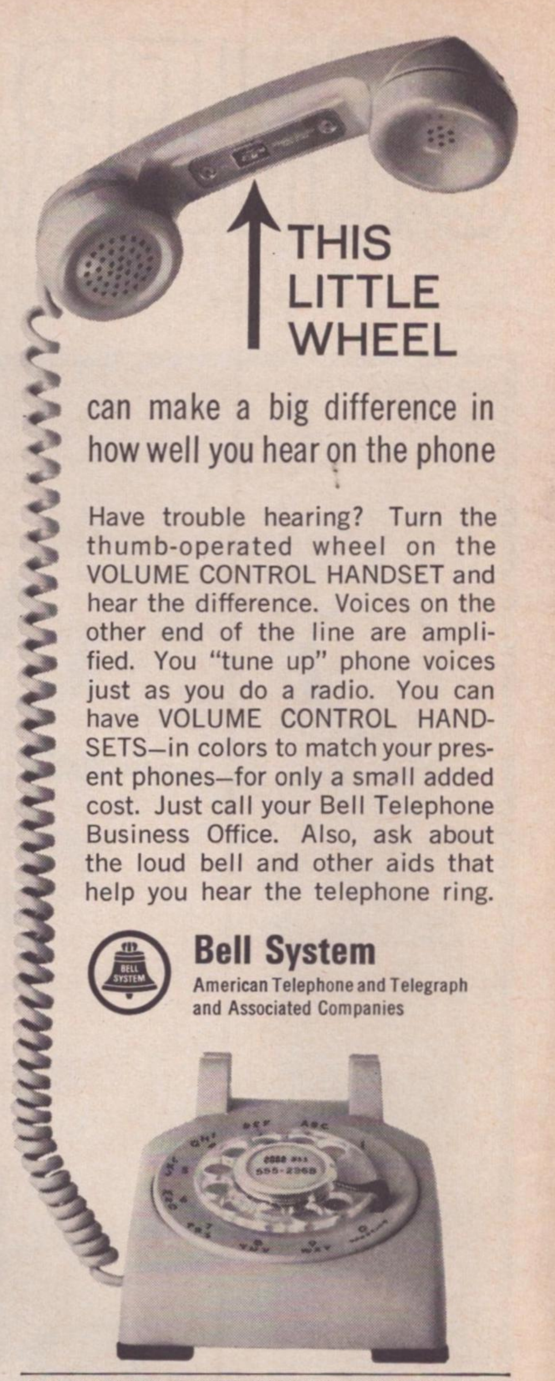

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PHOTOQUIZ ANSWERS

(*See page 92*) 1-I (Jonathan Swift—"They say women and linen show best by candlelight"). 2-E (Lord Byron—"Sweet is revenge...especially to women"). 3-J (Rudyard Kipling—"The female of the species is more deadly than the male"). 4-A (George Bernard Shaw—"Woman reduces us all to a common denominator"). 5-F (Oscar Wilde—"A woman with a past has no future"). 6-H (Oliver Wendell Holmes—"Man has his will—but woman has her way!"). 7-D (W. Somerset Maugham—"Marriage is a very good thing, but I think it's a mistake to make a habit of it"). 8-G (Napoleon Bonaparte—"There is no accounting for the actions of a woman"). 9-B (H. L. Mencken—"On one issue at least, men and women agree; they both distrust women"). 10-C (William Shakespeare—"Frailty, thy name is woman!").

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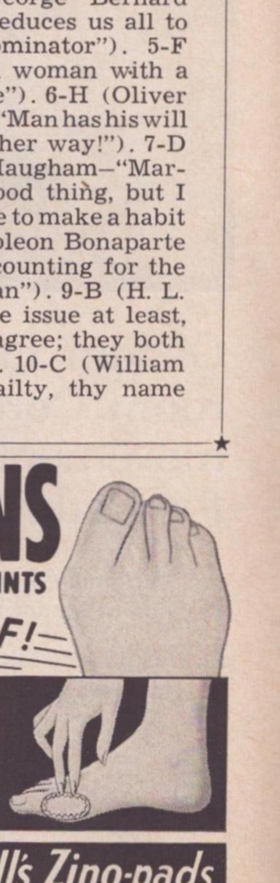

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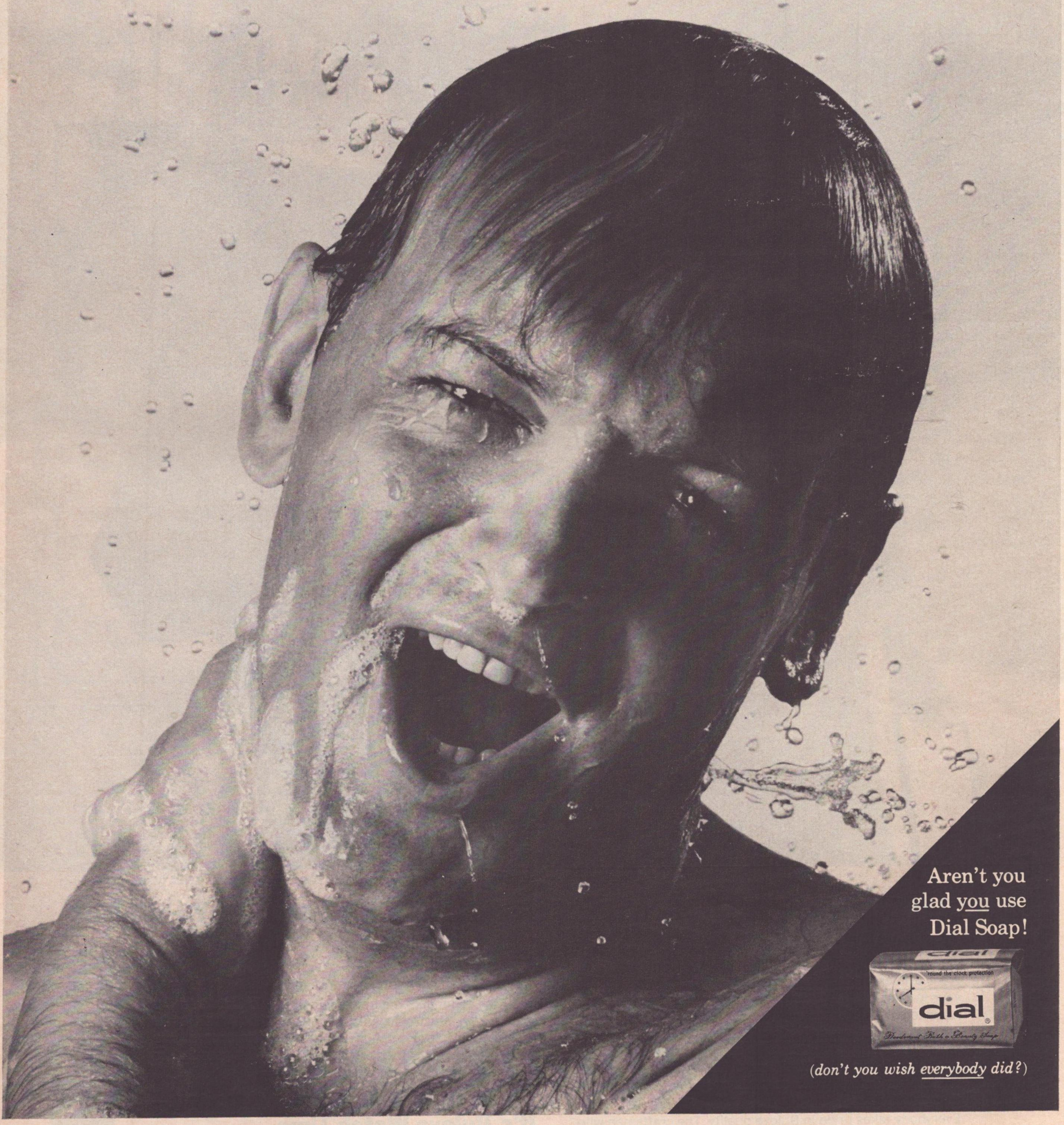

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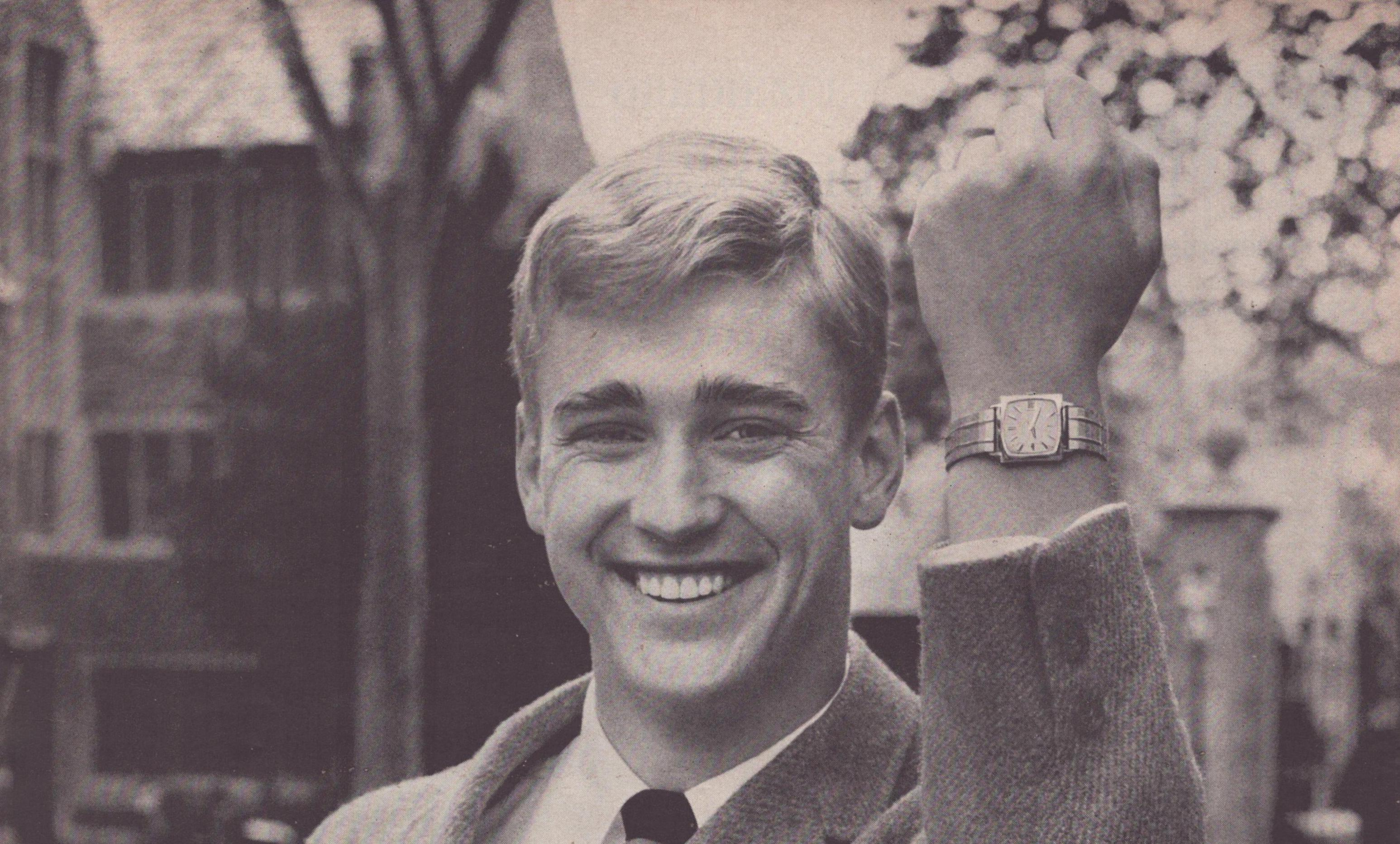

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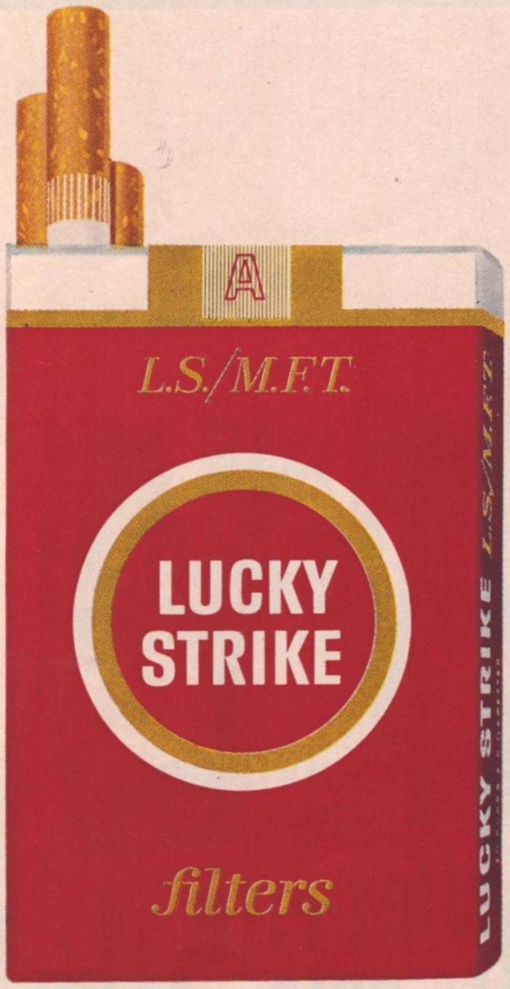
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LOOK ■ SEPTEMBER 7, 1965 Volume 29, No. 18

the plot to take over the PTA

In auditoriums and across living-room tables, a subtle but vicious war is being fought over how America's schools should be run. The antagonists are housewives, businessmen, teachers and some superpatriots. The weapons include innuendo, parliamentary maneuvers and sometimes—violence.

BY ERNEST DUNBAR LOOK SENIOR EDITOR

"We have to live with these people day in and day out, in all of our clubs and our schools and our children. Until you're in the middle of it, you don't realize what it entails."

The speaker was a housewife in Wheaton, Ill., a Chicago suburb. She was troubled, thinking back over incidents that seemed somehow like a bad dream and yet were part of a reality that had forced its way in upon her tranquil, tree-shaded world. The battle lines of an ugly, unheralded war began at her doorstep, and the opposing troops were neighbors, acquaintances and onetime friends.

Who are "these people?" They are other Americans—superpatriots, self-appointed Paul Reveres, confused mothers, bewildered businessmen, professional "anti-Communists." Their stated goal: to rid America's schools of alleged Communist influences. Their intended vehicle: the local Parent-Teacher Association.

Would the Wheaton housewife talk to a LOOK reporter? Hesitantly, she agreed. What she had to say mirrored the anguish, the turmoil and strife that are becoming distressingly familiar in many school PTA's across these United States.

Her PTA had come under the domination of ultraconservative members of the community, and they had invited a traveling lecturer on anticommunism to address them in the high-school auditorium. His talk shocked the mild-mannered suburbanite. According to the speaker, most Federal officials in Washington do not believe in God or the Constitution, and are under the influence of a foreign Communist power; the State Department and the U.S. Supreme Court are being directed by the same Communist conspiracy; the news media of the country are dominated by Communists, and the United Nations exists solely for subverting the U.S. and other nations, and dragging them into "one-world government."

"I couldn't believe my ears," the housewife says. "What's worse was that everybody was sitting there nodding in agreement. There was almost no objection to anything this man said," she recalls. Later,

continued

during the discussion period, when she questioned the accuracy of some of the lecturer's statements, "there were people glaring at me and muttering, and frankly, I felt afraid."

Late one evening, two weeks after this incident, two men tried to force their way into her home while her husband was out of town. They said they had "come to have it out" with her because of her opposition to the conservative direction taken by the local PTA unit. The men left only after she threatened to call for help.

Last winter, in St. Augustine, Fla., before an important meeting of a high-school PTA, the chairman of the local (White) Citizens Council, a segregationist organization, took his PTA membership card to a printer and had 500 counterfeit cards made in order to pack the meeting with his non-PTA supporters. Not only did another council member ask the PTA president to sign the bogus membership cards (the request was rejected), but the printing bill for the fake cards was sent to PTA!

At Portland, Oreg., Wilson High earlier this year, the PTA scheduled a series of speakers on civil rights to coincide with a study project being conducted by the school's students. One of the talks was given by J. Belton Hamilton, a Negro assistant attorney general of Oregon. The committee of parents that had arranged the meeting reported "numerous phone calls were received which labeled the speaker, the principal and the PTA president as Communist and put unusual pressure on us to have a speaker representing their special interests." The report said that those responsible for the pressures "have taken their action in the name of 'patriotism' and 'Americanism.' "

Last year, in Upper Saddle River, N. J., a well-to-do New York City suburb, businessman Jerry Schlossberg, vice-president of the Edith Bogert School PTA, was selected by a nomination committee to become president. In that PTA, the vice-president usually succeeds the outgoing president. Then things took an untraditional turn. Schlossberg says a telephone campaign spread the word around town that he, Schlossberg, a member of a local fair-housing group, was going to bring some Negro families into the all-white community. Three days before the election, a meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Ordeen Knight, Schlossberg's nomination was withdrawn and a substitute slate headed by Mrs. Knight put up. Some board members later asserted that Schlossberg lacked the "temperament" for the job.

After the election of Mrs. Knight as president of the Bogert School PTA, a local newspaper revealed that both she and the new vice-president were members of the extremist John Birch Society.

In North Hollywood, Calif., PTA members at the Victory Boulevard Elementary School prepared to put on their third annual skit to raise money for school activities. Fifty parents and the school principal, Francis Williams, were to take part in the program, which they had been rehearsing for three months. Shortly before the play was to open, one Victory Boulevard School parent objected to a show that spoofed George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and other historical figures. News of the objection appeared in the press, and the principal began receiving telephone calls from people who were not in PTA and had no children in the school. One caller warned him that the show must be canceled "if you want to see daylight tomorrow."

Williams submitted the script to the two most conservative members of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, who did not oppose his going ahead with the show. After the first of four scheduled performances of the "Victory Boulevard Follies," a powerful bomb was set off in the restaurant owned by Konrad Schloss, one of the authors of the controversial skit. School authorities, fearing for the safety of the children, canceled the remaining three performances. The $500 that the parents had hoped to raise for the school fund was lost.

What's happening in the PTA? In airy kitchens, high-school auditoriums, over living-room tables and on sun-swept patios across the nation, a shadowy but frequently vicious war is being fought. The stakes are the minds of American schoolchildren.

The antagonists are housewives, principals, teachers, physicians,

PTA support of Federal-aid laws enrages those who think the U.S. Government is conspiring to take over our schools

Sternglass

ILLUSTRATION BY ARNO STERNGLASS

school-board members and veterans leaders. They range from do-gooders, standpatters, middle-of-the-roaders to the lunatic fringe. The weapons are parliamentary procedure, delay, disruption. Sometimes, they include innuendo, character assassination, racial or religious bigotry, harassment, threats and—violence.

No community is immune. Some of the participants are unaware of the true nature of the fight, and many are equally unaware that the same kind of fight is going on at the same moment in dozens of other communities around the country. Ordinary housewives have suddenly had to become experts on extremist tactics and literature because what they had thought was going to be a pleasant tour of duty as a PTA officer has instead plunged them into a dirty, underground war in which reputations have been destroyed overnight and school systems commandeered by kooks.

The assault on the PTA has come from a number of right-wing organizations, but the most persistent campaign—and the most difficult to combat—is being waged by the secretive John Birch Society. Officials of the National Congress of Parent and Teacher Associations believe their troubles can be traced to this much-quoted directive from founder Robert Welch to Birch members, contained in the Society's September, 1960, *Bulletin:* "Join your local PTA at the beginning of this school year, get your conservative friends to do likewise, and go to work to take it over. You will run into real battles, against determined leftists who have had everything their way. But it is time we went on the offensive, to make such groups the instrument of conservative purpose, with the same vigor and determination that the 'liberals' have used [to] the opposite aims. When you and your friends get your local PTA group straightened out, move up the ladder as soon as you can to exert a wider influence."

The Birchers have been busy doing just that in the years since, and although they have not "straightened out" the PTA yet, that 68-year-old organization has been dealt some damaging blows. In 1964, for the first time since the depression, the PTA lost members—138,592, to be exact. In the year ending March, 1965, the association lost an additional 201,295 members. Current membership totals 11,791,431, compared with the association's 1963 all-time high of 12,131,318. Since the school population has been expanding during this same period, the drop in PTA membership is even more significant.

Some of the losses are attributed to the consolidation of school districts, which also has the result of consolidating PTAs. But the PTA officials believe it is the extremist campaign, not school consolidation, that is mainly responsible for the membership drop.

The PTA is no stranger to conflict. What many a parent has come to think of as a combined kaffeeklatsch and Tuesday-night debating society was actually founded in 1897 by a group of determined women, concerned with improving the environment of America's school-age children. In the years since then, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and its local PTA units have fought successfully for a long list of programs affecting children—from the establishment of hot lunches in schools in 1912 to the National Defense and Education Act of 1958. They have backed free kindergartens in public schools, the tightening of child-labor laws (in 1910, one child in six was a child laborer), the creation of the U.S. Children's Bureau, higher salaries and standards for teachers, dental clinics and special courts for juvenile offenders, to name a few.

The impressive record amassed by the PTA came after battles with legislators in state capitals and Washington, wrangles with industrial bigwigs, and the bruising of many a politician's ego.

Today, there are 46,000 PTA units in the United States and in affiliated American schools abroad. Husbands have joined the ranks, and today, the membership is one-third male.

But the gains of the past are taken for granted. Ironically, PTA's active support of progressive legislation and policies is now the lightning rod that draws the ire of many of its opponents. The association's endorsement of Federal aid to education and equal-opportunity legislation, for example, has infuriated many of its more conservative members and led some of its units to withdraw.

In a number of communities, conservatives have worked hard to gain dominant positions in local PTA units and then successfully urged the members to drop their link with the state and national organizations. To spur the withdrawal movement, PTA's opponents have worked steadily, spreading half-truths and misinformation about the organization. Last fall in St. Augustine, where the PTA was under attack not only by the Birchers but by the Ku Klux Klan and the Citizens Council as well, a local physician, Dr. George Hopkins, addressed the R. B. Hunt Elementary School PTA. In his speech, Hopkins accused the national PTA of supporting or promoting: "a Federal Board of Education . . . legal invasion of personal privacy through sociological and psychological testing of minors, unlimited endorsement of the UN in the following categories: a) the destruction of our Constitutional Republic through one-world government; b) the surrender of our military forces to UN control; c) the favorable indoctrination of our children in socialism through the Communist-dominated UNESCO [United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization]." Hopkins also told the group that the national organization had been charged with defending textbooks sympathetic to communism.

After the Hopkins speech, the R. B. Hunt School parents voted to withdraw from the national PTA and form an unaffiliated PTO, Parent Teachers Organization. (Dr. Hopkins's wife had been president of the PTA unit at a local junior-high school when it, too, voted to withdraw from the PTA in 1963.)

Hopkins and another physician, Dr. Hardgrove S. Norris, whose office adjoins that of Hopkins, had previously tried to get the St. Augustine High School PTA unit to withdraw from the national body, but failed to win the necessary two-thirds vote. Dr. Norris has been listed on the Committee of Endorsers of the Birch Society.

To illustrate the intertwining of the anti-PTA forces, Norris is also active in the ultraconservative Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies, another group active in the attack on the PTA. The FCPS, in a resolution earlier this year, asserted that ". . . we want it fully understood that the Florida Coalition of Patriotic Societies does not in any way imply that the PTA has any communist sympathies, but we believe that the PTA is being used by our enemies without its knowledge. . . ."

The catalogue of accusations against the PTA hurled by Hopkins occurs repeatedly in right-wing assaults on the organization around the country. The targets—Federal aid to education, "psychological testing" in the schools, the United Nations, UNESCO and "world government"—are pounded at by waves of right-wing literature, widespread radio broadcasts and a traveling stable of "anti-Communist" lecturers.

Mrs. Bertha Cohoon, a housewife who is president of the St. Johns County (St. Augustine) Council of PTAs, has called Dr. Hopkins's statements "fallacious." The attacks on PTA, she says, are being made by the same groups who have been attacking educators and educational groups for years. "Posing as superpatriotic organizations and using the battle cry of 'Communist,' they have, in my opinion, misused our constitutional rights of freedom of speech and the press. They use fine, sincere Americans to spread the hate and fear, in what they believe to be good Americanism. We have lost two fine ministers from our community. Neighbor is looking at neighbor, saying to themselves, 'Is he—or isn't he?' "

On at least one occasion, says Mrs. Cohoon, a local unit was simply stampeded out of the national PTA. "Without any prior notice or discussion, one person recommended that the unit get out of the state and county PTA. Most of those present didn't even know what they were voting for! After the vote, the meeting was immediately adjourned, and everybody was flabbergasted.

"My phone rang all night. I've been in the PTA for 15 years, and when something comes up, people automatically call me, thinking 'Bertha has the answer.' But Bertha doesn't always have the answer—

continued

PTA opponents accuse it of getting involved in "political" issues, "domination from the top." Its backers believe their real enemy is the John Birch Society.

I wish I did. They were out! People said they wanted to do something, but they tend to let things go, and they never did," she says.

Bertha Cohoon, like other PTA leaders across the country, is convinced that the move to establish PTOs is calculated to do away with the PTA. "I'm willing to let them start a PTO in any school that has a PTA, and then let's see which one is most effective," she says. "But they don't want that—they want to destroy the PTA!"

Apathy and small attendance at meetings are frequently the biggest boons to PTA's opponents. In Hardin, Texas, a PTA with 137 members held a meeting, and only 18 people showed up. Fourteen voted to disband, four abstained, and Hardin lost its PTA. At North High School in Phoenix, Ariz., PTA members rejected the policies of the national PTA by a vote of 19-11 among its 296 possible voting members. (In a later vote, 150 alarmed parents voted against the anti-PTA faction, and pro-PTAers regained leadership of the unit.)

As the war in the PTAs grows hotter, the parliamentary skirmishing becomes more involved. In some PTA meetings, attempts are made to prolong discussion, frequently by the persistent injection of irrelevant issues, so that weary parents will depart in disgust and an important vote can be taken in their absence. Another gambit is to pack a nominating committee with ultraconservatives, who, in turn, nominate their slate for control of a unit.

In some of the PTA battles, a strategy has emerged. Extremists nominate a few of their number for important posts, and suddenly alarmed moderates rush in and nominate a host of their candidates. In the voting, the moderates' votes are spread among a number of candidates, while the extremists concentrate their votes on their few men. Result: The extremists win.

The tactic of making a sudden motion for withdrawal is one that has frequently been used in PTA units where right-wingers, counting on the usual apathy and small attendance, have sought control. A mother in an Arizona PTA with a membership of 800 describes a meeting she attended last year. There were only 50 parents present. "Right out of the clear blue sky, somebody makes a motion to withdraw," she exclaims. "Fifty members is our quorum, there were 50 members there. A vote was taken by show of hands, the withdrawal motion was defeated. Then someone proposed the motion be reconsidered at the next meeting. She had voted against the motion, and it was out of order for one who voted against it to propose a reconsideration; it was done anyhow. This time, I worked to get people to come. We got 200 at the next meeting. The withdrawal motion was defeated again."

The PTA has been under particularly heavy attack in Arizona. PTA membership there has dropped from 84,714 in 1963 to 69,410 in 1965. A woman who moved to Phoenix from the East four years ago says: "At my first PTA meeting, I knew something was wrong. It was like no other PTA meeting I'd ever gone to. The program was not about the kids, it was all about patriotism, 'Americanism.' I thought 'Somebody's sick here!' "

Other Arizona women complain of being pressured to adopt the conservative view. "If you are for Federal aid to education, UNESCO or the UN, you're a 'Communist.' There's no gray area, it's all black and white!" Says another who had spoken up for Federal aid: "My telephone would ring. A male voice would say: 'When the Communists take over the schools, you are going to be very happy!' "

Mrs. Walter Hafley, wife of a Tucson druggist and ex-president of the Arizona Congress of Parents and Teachers, feels the Birchers are definitely the leaders of the anti-PTA drive in her state. She cites the 1962 state PTA convention as an example of the lengths to which the opposition will go. "We were flooded with people who did not have membership cards and were not affiliated with our units. It was a planned attack. It was at this convention that a vote was taken which reversed our previous stand and put us on record as being opposed to Federal aid to education."

But that position has now been reversed again. "In order to deal with them," says Mrs. Hafley, "I had to get their material and read it. I *know* what their aims and objectives are. They pick up one statement from one area and parrot it over and over. The best way to throw them is to ask questions. They don't know the answer because all they know is the question. When you ask them, 'Why do you think this will work better?' they are stymied! I've spent two years studying them—that's why my garden has gone to pot! I've bought more John Birch material than the Birchers themselves!"

The most articulate critic of the Arizona PTA says he's no Bircher. George P. Lasley, vice-president of KRUX, a Phoenix radio station, has broadcast frequent editorials blasting the organization for being involved in "controversial" legislation and for supporting the United Nations and its agencies. "If people knew exactly what they were being asked to support when they joined the organization, I would have no quarrel with it—but they don't know."

The critics of PTA are by no means all Birchers or members of other extremist groups. Many voice dissatisfaction with the organization, which suggests that one of PTA's biggest problems is communication—getting its principles and internal workings fully understood by its rank-and-file members.

The most frequently heard complaints about PTA are:

- Too much of the local members' dues goes to the national and state PTA organizations, from which local units get few services.
- PTA involves itself in "political" issues, contrary to its rules.
- PTA is dominated from the top—by the national leaders—and local units are powerless to make their voices heard.
- The national PTA endorses "controversial" organizations (the UN, UNESCO, etc.) or policies (integration, Federal aid) to which many of its members are opposed.
- Parents joining PTA are unaware of the policies they are endorsing, policies they are committed to support.

Yet a close examination of PTA does not bear out the charges.

The dues of each of the 46,000 local units are set by the unit itself, and the parent organization, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, receives the same sum from each unit, five cents per member per year, with which it helps maintain a headquarters staff in Chicago and finances its national activities, including the monthly publication, *The PTA Magazine*. State and local units apportion the rest of the dues between themselves.

PTA has been involved in political activity since its founding, say the association's officials, when politics affect children's welfare. The PTA has a national legislative program, which, under PTA's bylaws, must be approved by at least 31 of the association's 52 congresses, and the organization suggests that each unit have a legislative committee. Although PTA's bylaws prohibit it from endorsing or opposing political *candidates*, the association's handbook encourages members to work for laws that promote its goals.

The charge that the PTA is dominated from the top does not square with the organization's makeup. Delegates from local units elect the officials of the district and state PTA congresses. The national convention elects the national officers. The national PTA is governed by a 91-member board of managers consisting of the state presidents, the national officers and the chairmen of the standing committees. Its policies come from the national convention.

Though it is true that some of the stands taken by the association have been "controversial," controversy, like beauty, is frequently in the eye of the beholder. At their May national convention, PTA members voted approval of a resolution supporting Federal, state and community action to ensure "all citizens full and equal opportunities for the exercise of their civic rights and responsibilities." While this PTA stand may displease some of its members, it is considered mild by others. The important thing is that the members, through elected delegates, had a chance to vote on it. Democracy cannot guarantee more.

Do parents join PTA without knowing what they are pledging to support? Are they unaware that they are simultaneously becoming members of the state and national PTA? The last question is easiest to answer. The card issued to every member tells him that he is now a member of the state and national bodies.

It is possible that new members may not know about *all* the policies and programs of the organization.As any congressman or school principal can testify, the PTA has a lot of interests. But its aims and activities are spelled out in a 272-page manual for members, and the national PTA uses part of that five-cent contribution to turn out an avalanche of pamphlets describing its work.

If some of the criticism of PTA stems from legitimate disagreement over some of its activities, it is becoming increasingly apparent that a combined effort is being made by Birchers and other extremist groups to control or destroy the organization.

A big weapon in the plot against the PTA is a nationally-distributed booklet called *Parents are Puppets of the PTA*. This tract asserts that the PTA "promotes world government by support of the United Nations," assails it for backing mental-health programs ("...the aim of the Mental Health movement is unmistakable: noncomformists are in actual peril of being adjudged insane") and fluoridation ("Does PTA Promote Poisoning Public Water Supplies?").

Parents are Puppets of the PTA bears the imprint, "Tarrant County Public Affairs Forum," of Fort Worth, Texas, and lists a local post-office box, but inquiries to the Chamber of Commerce and the Better Business Bureau revealed that neither knew more about the organization than that. The "Forum" remains cloaked in the anonymity given to renters of post-office boxes, while it spews out anti-PTA diatribes.

False and inflammatory literature is only one of the tools used by the extremists. PTA leaders across the nation report a continuing effort by opponents to disrupt meetings by harassment of speakers, concerted coughing and moving of chairs. Mrs. Jennelle Moorhead, president of the national PTA, says, "I first became alarmed in 1962 when we held our convention in Iowa. A national newsmagazine called me to say they had been tipped that there would be a riot on the floor! 'What are you going to do to cause a riot?' they asked me."

Mrs. Moorhead and other prominent PTA officials do not believe the attacks, the attempts at disruption, the intimidation of speakers are coincidental. "Take the letters we get, for example," she says. "The same vocabulary is used, whether it comes from the East, North, West or South. The letters all read alike. Someone is giving the orders, and I wish I knew who it was. I can tell when the line changes—it's like the shifting of gears—if they've been attacking us on UNESCO, all of a sudden they'll change and begin attacking something else."

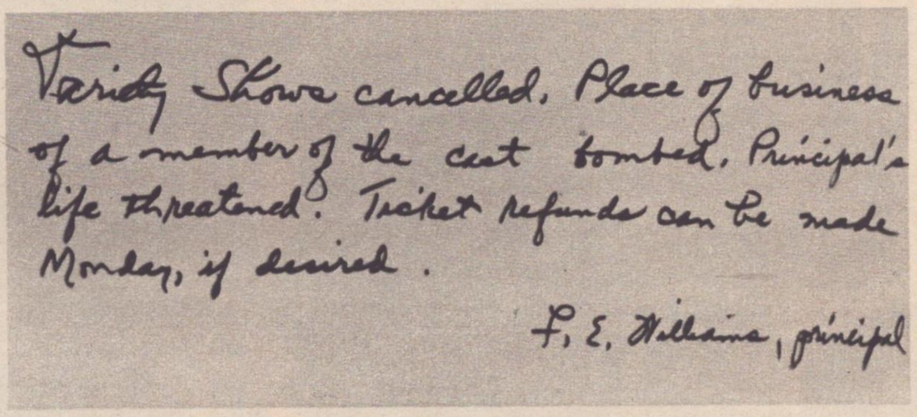
The PTA now knows it is in a fight. The national organization has issued a pamphlet on extremism and advises its members on ways to combat it. But the battle is growing bigger than PTA. The extremist drive has begun to shift toward school boards. The Birchers and others have realized that school boards pick school superintendents who, in turn, pick teachers, books, and establish curricula. Since few people turn out for school-board elections, they are ripe pickings for a determined undercover campaign by a small group of zealots.

Joseph Stocker, public-relations director of the Arizona Education Association, warned the convention of the National Education Association recently: "Extremists of the Right may be expected to continue their thrust at the public schools with the object, plainly and simply, of controlling the curriculum and brainwashing children. They will seek these ends through election to school boards, control of PTAs and censorship of the content of education, in libraries and in classrooms. They will seek to elude identification as extremists by putting forth candidates for school boards and PTA offices who have not been members of the Birch Society or of other extremist groups.

But he concluded, "in recent elections where extremists have run under extremist labels, or with the open support of extremist organizations, they have been soundly defeated in a very large majority of instances. The American people, when fully informed, simply won't buy extremist doctrine and extremist candidates."

While not every hard-pressed member of the PTA would concur with Joe Stocker's optimism, most would agree that things are humming at the PTA meetings these days. Housewives are boning up on the Birch Society Blue Book and poring over Robert's Rules of Order. The "take-over" plot has not been stopped, but at least most PTAers are beginning to know what the battle's all about.

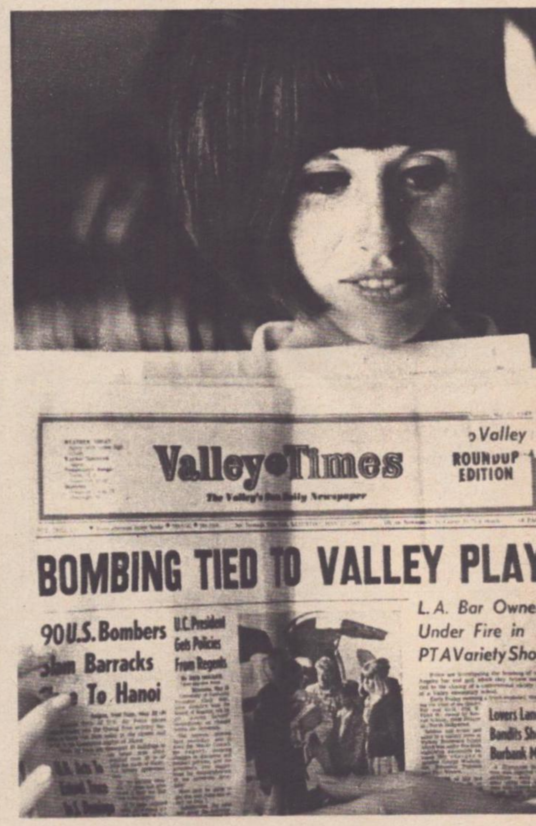
END



Variety Shows cancelled. Place of business of a member of the cast bombed. Principal's life threatened. Ticket refunds can be made Monday, if desired.

L. E. Williams, principal

Konrad Schloss (below) helped write a skit for his PTA's fund-raising show. It mildly spoofed the Founding Fathers. The result: anonymous phone calls, threats and a bomb that blasted Schloss's restaurant. Says Mrs. Cecile Wechter (right), a parent, "I never dreamed it would come to this."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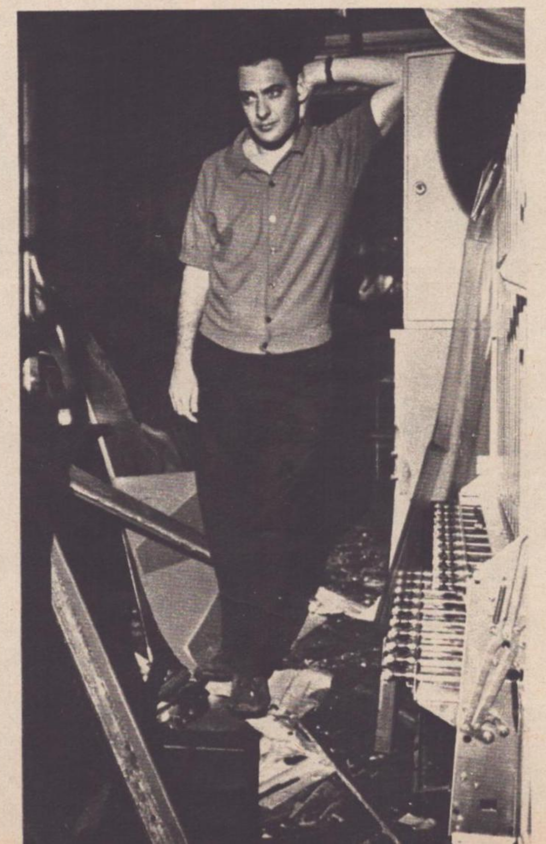

Grouped left to right: Candy Bergen (Lakey), Shirley Knight (Polly), Joanna Pettet (Kay), Joan Hackett (Dottie), Kathleen Widdoes (Helena), Jessica Walter (Libby), Mary-Robin Redd (Pokey) and Elizabeth Hartman (Priss).

Big build-up and

a no-name cast for THE GROUP

Priss's pinup, but not the group's choice, was President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This 1927 Buick roadster shines in the golden commencement-day glow.

The McCarthy gang from Vassar is coming back—in DeLuxe color. Lakey's the leader, Libby's vicious, Kay's their Bohemian, and Pokey's the richest. Then, there's Dottie and Polly, Helena and Priss. It's a little tougher than ticking off the Seven Dwarfs. Still, more than six-million book buyers found no surfeit of honeys in Mary McCarthy's eight-case history of a college clique (Class of '33), and the film will ride on the novel's notoriety. "The book is our star," says producer Sidney Buchman, for the cast is too new to light up the sky. Yet the press has swarmed about the girls like worker bees around a honeysuckle vine.

continued

PRODUCED BY IRA MOTHNER
PHOTOGRAPHED BY STEVE SCHAPIRO

ST. 1878

Mary McCarthy's novel gets scrubbed clean for the screen

Miss McCarthy's literary coup was served with salty dashes of sexual specifics. The film keeps the spirit, avoids the flesh, and plays sex more for chuckles than gasps. Buchman, who adapted the book, believes, "We get pathos and significance, rather than pornography." The group still gets hung up on psychoanalysis, breast-feeding and politics of the Far Left, but nostalgia, not social comment or sex, will be the movie's strong suit. From red-damask remnants of the Hotel Brevoort's lost elegance to long skirts in sensible colors and Swedish-modern furniture, it is true '30's.

Pity and envy flow over the punch cups from Priss, Pokey and Polly at Kay's brave little wedding, first marriage of the group.

Plainly disapproving, Lakey, group leader and secret lesbian, adds a touch of tradition when she brings rice to the Brevoort reception.

Off they go, by subway, for a Coney Island honeymoon. But Kay's husband Harald (Larry Hagman) isn't up to group standards, wears brown shoes to the wedding. Worse offenses follow.

continued

The alphabetical eight

This part of the build-up was painful. From Bergen to Widdoes, as they will be billed, the eight girls of the group came down to meet the press.

The girls who play the notorious McCarthyites are no fresh crop of Wampus Baby Stars. Yet their debut was a glossy press party, with photographers primed to shoot eight, count-'em-eight, gorgeous dolls. It was a mistake, for the girls are actresses, not starlets, and they faced the clicking, snapping photogs like Christian candidates for the arena menagerie.

Although each will get equal and alphabetical billing, five of the eight are innocent of screen credits, and only Shirley Knight has made more than one movie. But director Sidney Lumet wanted no celebrated players for *The Group*. "It usually takes an audience five reels to get over the idea it's Natalie Wood they're looking at."

Lumet, best known for stark films of social comment, is bemused by reporters who can't understand why he's making this one. "They think it's sort of fluff time," he says. "They want to know how eight girls can be meaningful."

Like producer Buchman, he wants to get more out of the characters than McCarthy did. "A hatchet job on eight ladies," Lumet has called the book. He wants to say more about the times. "There's one scene where they leave the church and pass a soup kitchen, but only Priss sees it. The others have blinkers on. . . . Everyone in the '30's wore some kind of blinkers."

On the set, Lumet is a windup toy, in blue jeans and tennis shirt, that runs down about 5:30. "I just keep concentrating every bloody moment," he says. "I can't stand slow work, my own energy dissipates." As he describes the film, he makes it sound close to comic soap opera or a kind of tearful "Our Gang" comedy: "*The Group* will be a sweetly sad movie, arrived at through humor."

He will finish shooting the picture this month, after ten weeks of work, mostly in New York City. The college scenes were filmed at Connecticut College for Women in New London, since Vassar was understandably uncharmed by the book and isn't mentioned in the script.

Graduation from the nameless college was delayed two days, until the sun shone right. The laurel leaves had already wilted on the Doric columns when Lumet asked more than 300 extras to stand and sing. The Alma Mater hadn't been written yet—it would be dubbed later. So he led them through six solemn choruses of "Three Blind Mice." At the Senior Prom, he counted waltz time with a bullhorn for young extras awkwardly ignorant of the *one*-two-three step.

What everyone watched was the way Sidney handled the girls. Were they more difficult than the all-male leads he'd just directed in *The Hill?* "They use the mirror more," he allowed. Still, he coddled them, cuddled them and bussed them in turn. "He's a pretty cold cuddler," one noted. Yet kisses were counted, if only for fun.

Lumet claims he saw 800 girls to find his eight. Mary-Robin Redd, who started in television while a student at UCLA, had been out with a road company when casting began and hurriedly ate her way into a part, picking up ten pounds to play simple, sloppy Pokey, with old New York money and no lust to adjust to the times.

Best known off-Broadway and on television, Kathleen Widdoes had never been cast in a movie before—"no commercial appeal," she suspects. She plays Helena, group annalist. "She's a dabbler," Kathleen explains. "Her shortcoming is simply that she has no conflict in the film."

For Priss, ardent New Dealer with a pediatrician husband hipped on breast-feeding, Lumet picked Elizabeth Hartman, who will be seen soon as the blind heroine in *A Patch of Blue*. A shy, fragile girl, she was delighted when mistaken for an extra. "I can't play the star," she confesses. "I'd make a hash of it."

Tough, glory-bound Jessica Walter made good marks on Broadway and TV, played a small part in *Lilith*. Hoping for Lakey, she settled for the larger role of Libby, group vixen. "But she loves them all," Jessica insists. "She just doesn't know how to show it."

Kay is as much a central character as the movie has. Her wedding opens the story, her funeral ends it. Joanna Pettet, who earned star billing on Broadway in *Poor Richard*, got the part and counts on riding it West. "I've got to be good," she insists, "just got to be good."

But Shirley Knight couldn't care less about making it in the movies. With two Acadamy Award nominations tucked in her tippet, she swore off Hollywood three years ago, after seven films. "I wanted to be an actress, not a success." Shirley also wanted Lakey, also settled for a bigger part—Polly. "She has the only interesting life," says Shirley, "three affairs and a good marriage."

Dottie has only one affair, but her second-chapter defloration is probably the best-read section of the book. The part went to Joan Hackett, who is as different from other actresses as actresses are from most other people. She has turned down 17 movie roles, started one and quit.

Naïve, nakedly honest and awesomely talented, she is distressed by much of what she plays and most of what she is offered. Tied up in her own craving for perfection, she believes, "Anything can be done better," and adds quietly, "that it isn't, is a personal sorrow to me." She admits, "It's like banging your head against a stone wall, and that's what it comes off like—a girl banging her head against a wall."

She likes Dottie, plays her with humor and confesses wryly she has no idea what the film is about. "It might be the start of something funny, very campy, and they'll make lots of *Group* pictures, like *The Group Goes to Mars*."

But who got to play Lakey? The small yet choice role went to a green and guileless girl who claims to be no actress at all. To learn about Candy Bergen, turn to page 39.

"A good film is an accident," director Sidney Lumet explains. One of the difficulties was shooting Joan Hackett's poignant scene in Washington Square Park in front of a mob of sidewalk directors.

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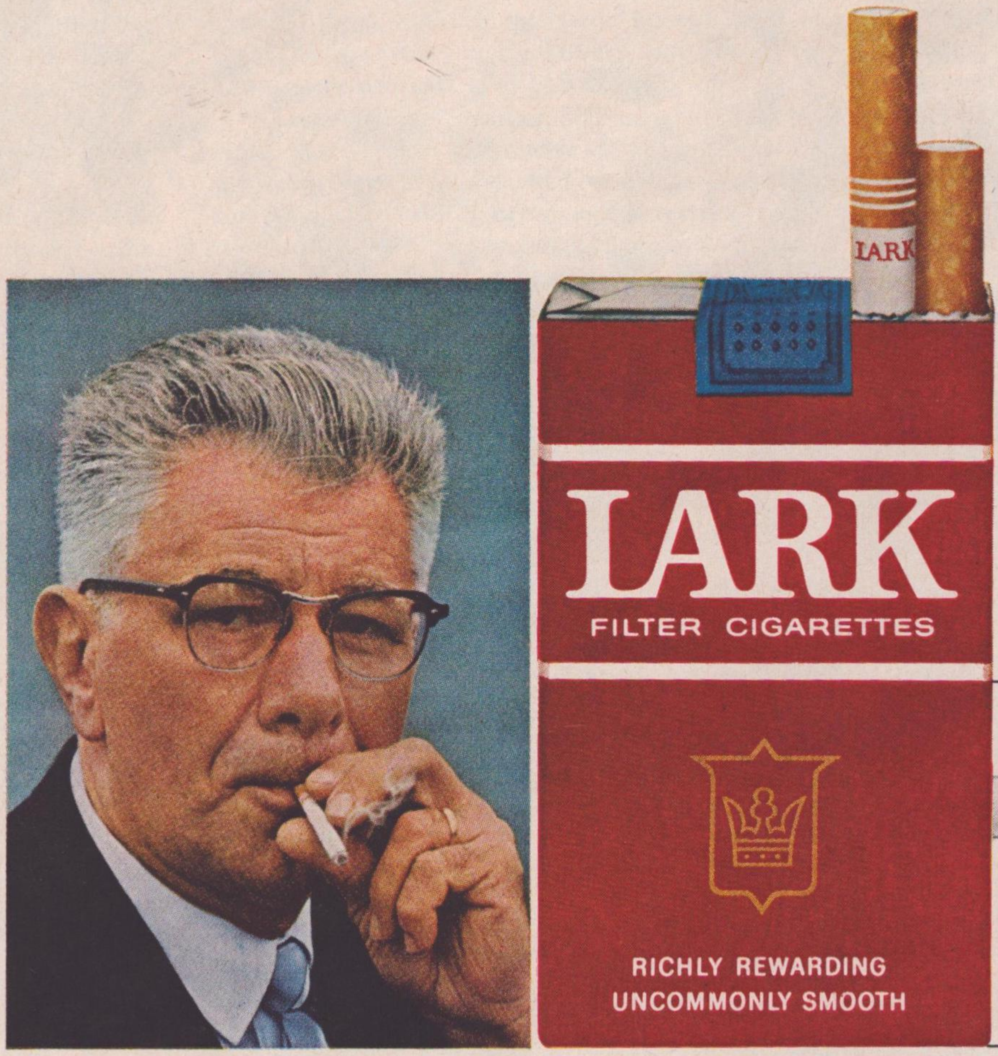
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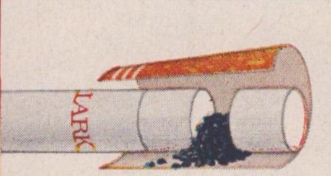

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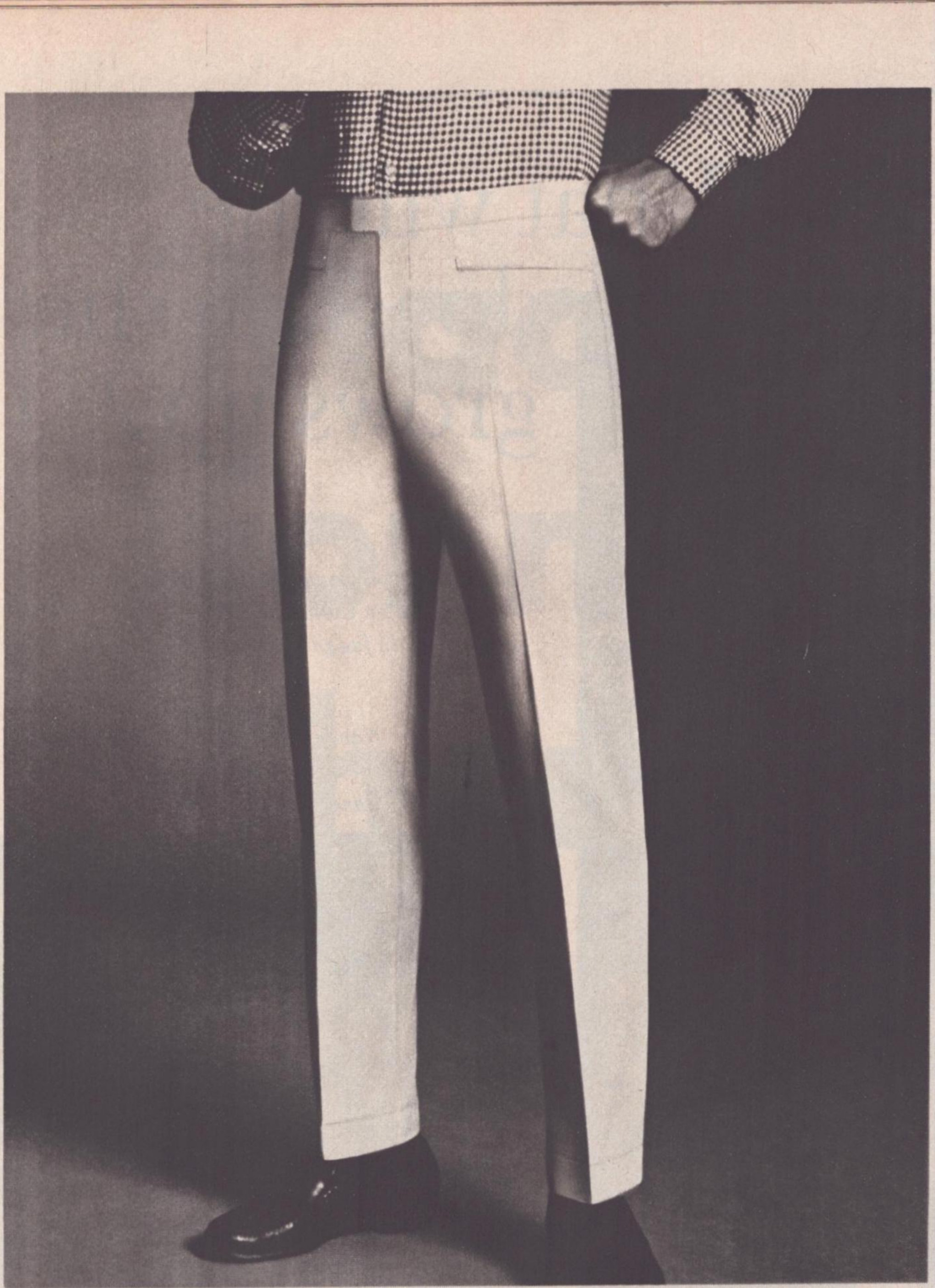
CANDY BERGEN: What will she do when she grows up?

Her college roommate, Marcia Weiss, keeps an eye on Candy, who's been known to fudge at hopscotch.

Named, but rarely called, Candice, she prefers Bergen, dislikes Candy, "It draws flies," she cracks.

Sidney Lumet wanted "the most beautiful creature in the world" for Lakey, and got Edgar Bergen's daughter Candy—close enough. But Lakey is not only a lesbian, she is the true sophisticate of the group, while Candy is a 19-year-old, swinging her heels high. Snap success as a New York model and a future in films only puzzle her. Like a birthday girl with awkward gifts, she doesn't know what to do with her shiny new prospects.

continued



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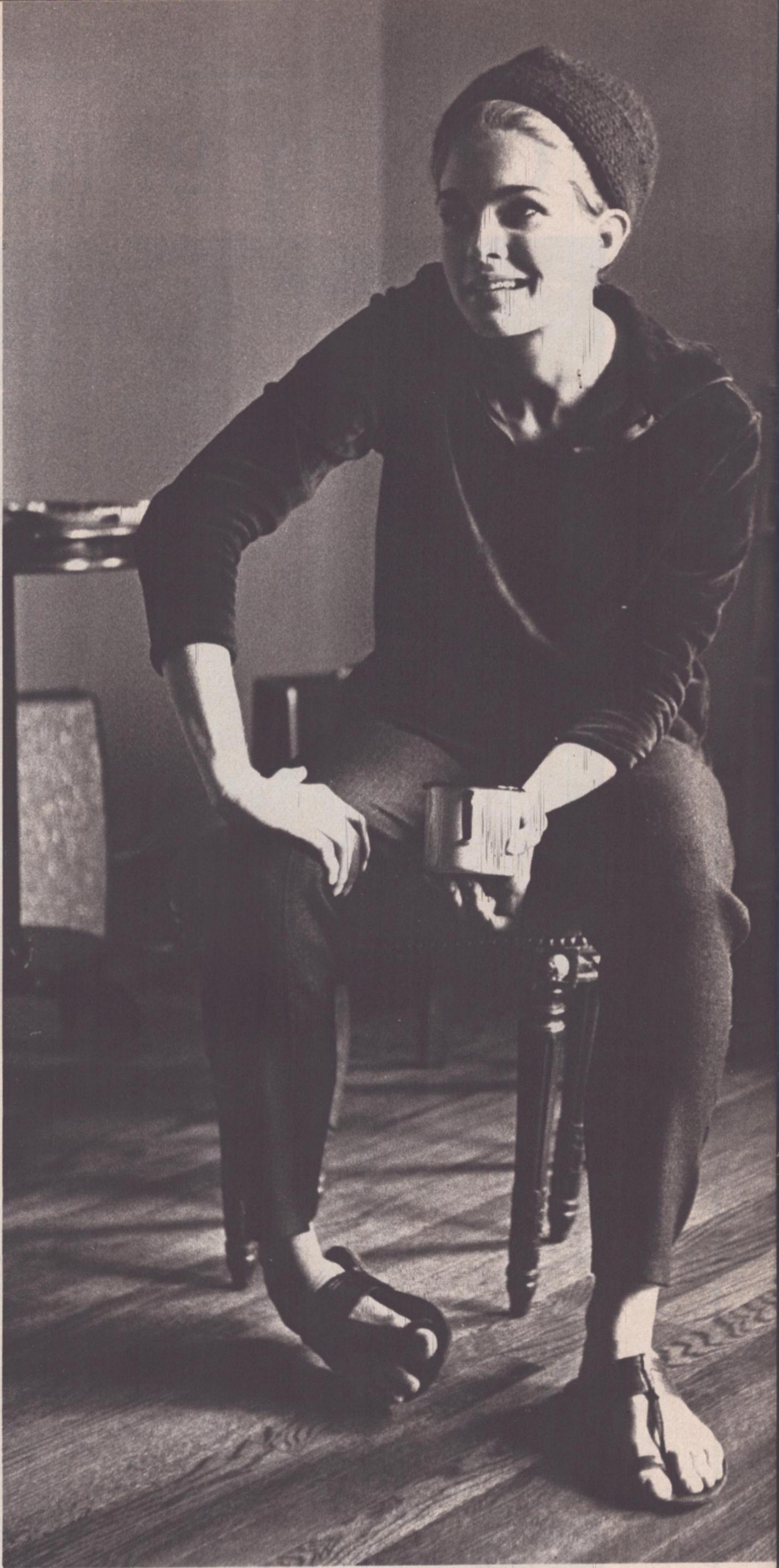
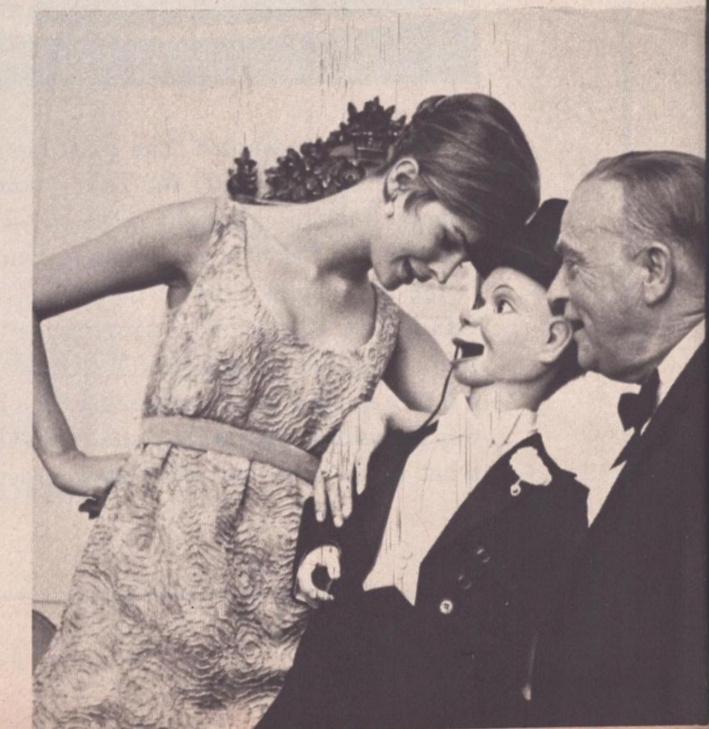


She started furnishing her new apartment with a huge stuffed lion and an antique carousel horse, cryptically called Thutmouse.



At five, she had a radio guest shot with her sawdust sibling, Charlie McCarthy, but fizzled last Christmas on her father's TV show.

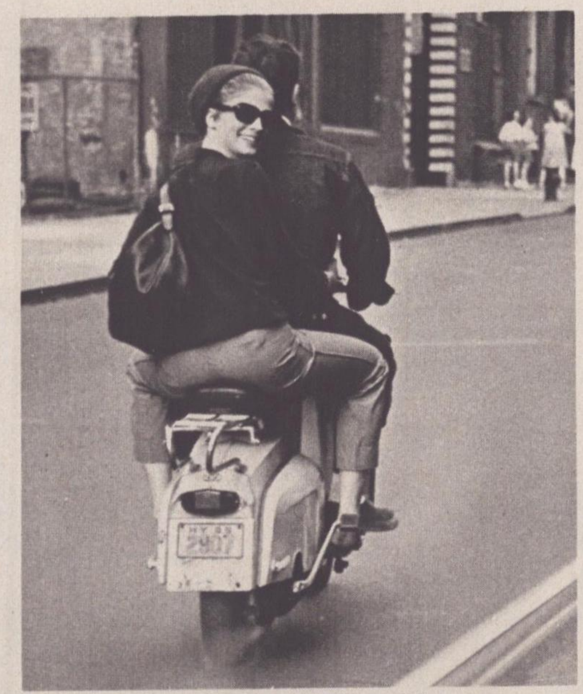
"I'll be a writer, a photographer and go to Africa and...."

Carefree Candy is enough to drive the serious professionals and hard-driving hopefuls of *The Group* right up the walls. "I'm no actress," she admits, but Lumet believes she's better than she thinks. A likely pick for more star-making roles, she's not sure she wants them. Still, it's hard to resent a girl who watches Walt Disney's *Cinderella* alone and cries over it.

She came up from the University of Pennsylvania two summers ago to model in New York, caught on fast and was making $60 an hour by the end of vacation. Although she doesn't like modeling much—"I want to be there as a person"—she commuted from Penn to work last winter.

She's an ambitious photographer, wants to go to Africa for pictures, writes cleverly and is working on an article about *The Group* that touched off temperaments when two of the subjects found her notes.

"I want to make it as a person," she declares, "not as an actress." She talks about marriage idealistically but not immediately. "For a good marriage," she says, "I'd send my mother down the ramp of the Guggenheim Museum on roller skates." What sort of a husband? Well, she sizes up men by their shoes—wing tips and cordovans are out.



Having a ball, despite uncharted future and qualms about quitting college, she worries, "Will I be happy in ten years?"

END

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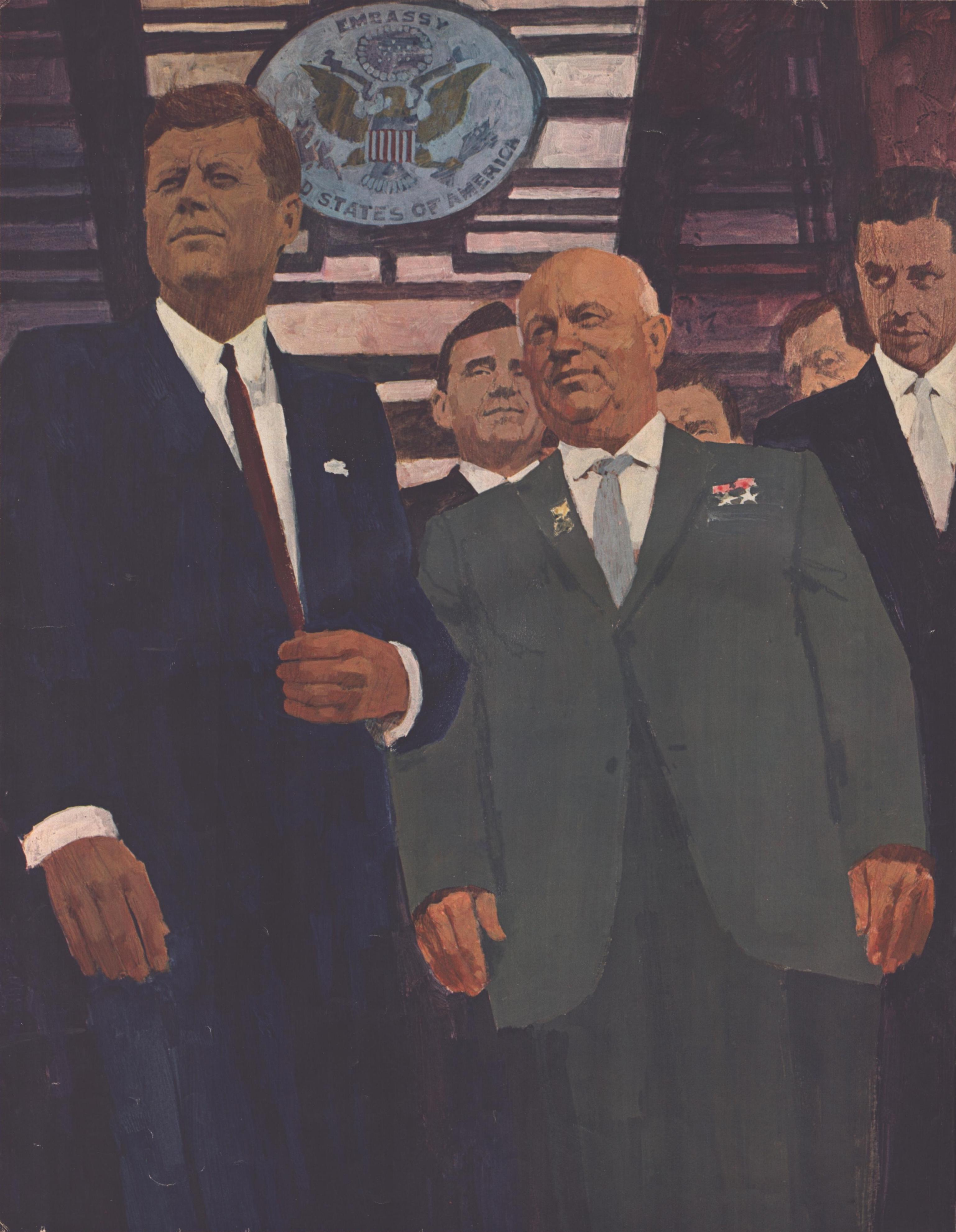
EMBASSY
D STATES OF AMERICA

KENNEDY VS. KHRUSHCHEV THE SHOWDOWN IN CUBA

BY THEODORE C. SORENSEN

ON SEPTEMBER 6, 1962, in response to his urgent telephone request, I met with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin at the Russian Embassy. Two weeks earlier, in one of a series of get-acquainted luncheons Dobrynin held for administration officials, I had sought to dispel any Soviet assumption that the upcoming congressional campaign would inhibit the President's response to any new pressures on Berlin. His report of that conversation, the Ambassador now told me, had resulted in a personal message from Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, on which he suggested I take notes as he read, in order to convey it precisely to the President:

"Nothing will be undertaken before the American congressional elections that could complicate the international situation or aggravate the tension in the relations between our two countries . . . provided there are no actions taken on the other side which would change the situation. This includes a German peace settlement and West Berlin. . . . If the necessity arises for [the Chairman to address the United Nations], this would be possible only in the second half of November. The Chairman does not wish to become involved in your internal political affairs."

The Chairman's message, I replied, as the President had suggested, seemed both hollow and tardy. The late summer shipments of Soviet personnel, arms and equipment into Cuba had already aggravated world tensions and caused turmoil in our internal political affairs. I reported to Kennedy in my memorandum on the conversation, dictated that same afternoon: "Dobrynin said that he would report this conversation in full to the Chairman and that he was aware himself of the political and press excitement regarding this matter. He neither contradicted nor confirmed my reference to large numbers of Soviet military personnel, electronic equipment and missile preparations. He repeated several times, however, that they had done nothing new or extraordinary in Cuba—that the events causing all the excitement had been taking place somewhat gradually and quietly over a long period of time—and that he stood by his assurances that all these steps were defensive in nature and did not represent any threat to the security of the United States."

At the time the Ambassador was speaking (presumably, but not necessarily, with the knowledge of the actual facts), 42 Soviet medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missiles—each one capable of striking the United States with a nuclear warhead 20 or 30 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb—were en route to Cuba. Apparently, preparations for this move had been underway within the Soviet Union since spring and within Cuba all summer. Sites had been surveyed, protective antiaircraft missiles moved in, roads improved and local inhabitants evicted. A statement by the Soviet Government on September 11 declared flatly that its nuclear rockets were so powerful that there was no need to locate them in any other country, specifically mentioning Cuba, and that "the armaments and military equipment sent to Cuba are designed exclusively for defensive purposes" and could not threaten the United States. Khrushchev and Anastas Mikoyan told Georgi Bolshakov—the Soviet official in Washington through whom the Khrushchev letters had first arrived and who enjoyed friendly relations with several New Frontiersmen—to relay word that "no missiles capable of reaching the United States would be placed in Cuba." The message could not have been more precise—or more false.

The President was not lulled by these statements. (The Bolshakov message, in fact, reached him after he knew of the missiles' existence.) Over 100 voyages to Cuban ports by Communist-bloc and bloc-chartered vessels in July and August had caused him to pay close attention to the aerial photography, agent reports and other intelligence data on Cuba. But the principal concern inside the Government, as reflected in my August 23 luncheon conversation with Dobrynin, had been the possibility of a new Soviet move on West Berlin. With Khrushchev's post-Sputnik offensive failing, with neither his pressures nor negotiations on Berlin getting anywhere, a new and dangerous confrontation seemed likely; and these suspicions were heightened by the report that Khrushchev had told Robert Frost, when the aged poet visited the Soviet Union in September, that democracies were "too liberal" to fight. All thought he meant Berlin, and with Berlin chiefly in mind, the President obtained a congressional renewal of his authority to call up reservists.

"If we solve the Berlin problem without war," he said to me one evening, outlining the tack I should take with a columnist, "Cuba will look pretty small. And if there is a war, Cuba won't matter much either."

The movement of Soviet personnel and equipment into Cuba, however, had been the subject of a series of meetings and reports in the White House beginning in August. U.S. Navy ships and aircraft photographed every Soviet vessel bound for Cuban waters. Aerial reconnaissance flights covered the entire island twice

continued

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monthly. A special daily intelligence report on Cuba began on August 27.

The intelligence picture was clouded by the constant rumors reported to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), to the press and to some members of Congress by Cuban refugees that Soviet surface-to-surface missiles had been seen on the island. All these rumors and reports, numbering in the hundreds, were checked out. All proved to be unfounded, resulting from the inability of civilians to distinguish between offensive and defensive missiles or from the wishful thinking of patriots hoping to goad the United States into an invasion of Cuba. (Those missiles later discovered were not those discussed in all these reports and were fully observable only through aerial photography.) Refugee reports of Soviet missiles on the island had in fact begun well before Cuba, in 1960, started receiving any Soviet arms. But these unfounded reports were used by Senators Kenneth Keating, Homer Capehart, Strom Thurmond, Barry Goldwater and others to inflame the domestic political scene and to call for an invasion, a blockade or unspecified "action."

The Republican Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees announced that Cuba would be "the dominant issue of the 1962 campaign." The public-opinion polls showed growing frustration over Communist influence on that island. Senator Keating talked of Soviet troops and then of offensive missile bases at a time when no credible, verifiable proof existed of either. His information later proved inaccurate in important respects, but his refusal to reveal his sources of information made it impossible for the CIA to check their accuracy. As the President would later comment at a news conference, "We cannot base the issue of war and peace on a rumor or report which is not substantiated or which some member of Congress refuses to tell us where he heard it. . . . To persuade our allies to come with us, to hazard . . . the security . . . as well as the peace of the free world, we have to move with hard intelligence."

Still concerned about West Berlin, he opposed an invasion of Cuba at his August 29 news conference, but he promised "to watch what happens in Cuba with the closest attention."

Photographs taken that same day, and reported to the President on August 31, provided the first significant "hard intelligence": antiaircraft surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), missile-equipped torpedo boats for coastal defense and substantially more military personnel. But neither these pictures nor those taken on September 5 (which also revealed MIG-21 fighter aircraft) provided evidence of offensive ballistic missiles, for which, in fact, no recognizable equipment had yet arrived. In a public statement on September 4 revealing the August 31 findings, the President repeated that there was as yet no proof of offensive ground-to-ground missiles or other significant offensive capability. But he added, "Were it to be otherwise, the gravest issues would arise."

With the exception of CIA chief John McCone, who speculated that the SAM sites might be intended to protect offensive missile installations, but whose absence on a honeymoon prevented his views from reaching the President, intelligence and Kremlinology experts stressed that no offensive Soviet missiles had ever been stationed outside of Soviet territory, not even in Eastern Europe where they could be constantly guarded and supplied; that the Soviets would in all likelihood continue to limit their military assistance to Cuba to defensive weapons; and that they evidently recognized that the development of an *offensive* military base in Cuba might provoke U.S. military intervention. This distinction between offensive and defensive capabilities, while not always clear-cut, was regarded as crucial by all concerned. The presence in Cuba of Soviet weapons incapable of attacking the United States was obnoxious, but not sufficiently different from the situation that had long existed in Cuba and elsewhere to justify a military response.

CHAPTER TWO

Continued Soviet shipments and the belligerent Moscow statement of September 11 impelled the President to deliver an even more explicit statement at his September 13 news conference. He was still concerned about the possibility that Khrushchev hoped to provoke him into another entanglement in Cuba that would make a martyr of Fidel Castro and wreck our Latin-American relations while the Soviets moved in on West Berlin. He refused to give in to the "war hawks" in Congress and press (and a few in the Pentagon) who wanted to drag us into a needless, irresponsible war without allies against a tiny nation that had not yet proven to be a serious threat to this country. He paid no more attention to Soviet assurances about defensive missiles than he did to refugee claims about offensive missiles—both were subject to proof, and the proof as yet was not present. But he thought it important that the American public and the Kremlin leaders alike understand distinctly what was and was not tolerable in Soviet aid to Cuba. After a series of meetings, he had decided upon a precise warning to the Soviets not to permit their Cuban build-up to achieve serious proportions. Striking out at "loose talk" about an American invasion, which could only "give a thin color of legitimacy to the Communist pretense that such a threat exists," he underlined again the difference between offensive and defensive capabilities:

"If at any time the Communist build-up in Cuba were to endanger or interfere with our security in any way . . . or if Cuba should ever . . : become an offensive military base of significant capacity for the Soviet Union, then this country will do whatever must be done to protect its own security and that of its allies."

Answering a questioner's reference to the Moscow warning that any U.S. military action against the build-up would mean "the unleashing of war," the President replied that, regardless of any threats, he would take whatever action the situation might require, no more and no less. (The added Soviet strength then known to be on the island, he had been told, could not save Castro, should the U.S. ever have to attack, for more than an extra 24 hours.)

When the Congress made clear that it wished to pass a resolution on the Cuban situation, he saw to it that the wording was as broad and nonbelligerent as possible, applying only to arms or actions endangering this nation's security.

Khrushchev, nevertheless, angrily warned that the actions contemplated by the resolution would mean the beginning of war—thermonuclear war. His various statements to reporters and diplomats also spoke of continuing the dialogue on Berlin after the November elections, hinting at a summit meeting at that time.

America's allies also warned of American hysteria over Cuba. Neither Latin America nor Western Europe showed any signs of supporting—or even respecting—a blockade or other sanctions. The Organization of American States (OAS) was induced, nevertheless, to lend its authority to our aerial surveillance; and that surveillance soon altered the situation drastically.

On October 9, the President—whose personal authorization was required for every U-2 flight and who throughout this period had authorized all flights requested of him—approved a mission over the western end of Cuba. The primary purpose of the mission was to obtain information on the actual operation of Soviet SAMs. The western end was selected because the SAMs in that area—first spotted on August 29—were believed most likely to be operational. A secondary objective, inasmuch as the September flights had only been able to survey other parts of the island, was to resurvey the military build-up in that sector—specifically, to check two convoy observations from inside Cuba (both delayed because of the difficulty in getting reports out) that had indicated more precisely than usual the possibility of a medium-range ballistic-missile site in that location. (It was not until one day after this authorization on October 10 that Senator Keating first asserted the presence of offensive missile bases in Cuba.) Delayed by bad weather until October 14, the U-2 flew high over western Cuba in the early morning hours of that cloudless Sunday, moving from south to north. Processed that night, the long rolls of film were analyzed, compared with earlier photos, and reanalyzed throughout Monday. Late that afternoon, the photo interpreters spotted in the San Cristóbal area the first rude beginnings of a Soviet medium-range missile base.

By Monday evening, October 15, the analysts were fairly certain of their findings. Between 8 and 10 p.m., the top CIA officials were notified, and they notified in turn the Defense and State

Department intelligence chiefs and, at his home, McGeorge Bundy.

Around 9 a.m. Tuesday, October 16, having first received a detailed briefing from top CIA officials, Bundy broke the news to the President as he was scanning the morning papers in his bedroom. Kennedy, though angry at Khrushchev's efforts to deceive him and immediately aware of their significance, took the news calmly, but with an expression of surprise. He had not expected the Soviets to attempt so reckless and risky an action in a place like Cuba and had accepted—perhaps too readily, in retrospect—the judgment of experts that such deployment of nuclear weapons would be inconsistent with Soviet policy. Even John McCone had assumed that no missiles would be moved in until an operational network of SAMs would make their detection from the air difficult.

The President asked Bundy to arrange for two presentations of the evidence that morning—first to him alone and then to a list of officials he requested Bundy to summon.

Shortly thereafter, upon arriving at his office, the President sent for me and told me the news. He asked me to attend the 11:45 a.m. meeting in the Cabinet Room. Those summoned to that session at the personal direction of the President, or taking part in the daily meetings that then followed, were the principal members of what would later be called the Executive Committee of the National Security Council, some 14 or 15 men who had little in common except the President's desire for their judgment.

At this meeting, I saw for the first time the crucial photographs, as Lt. Gen. Marshall Carter and his photo analysts pinpointed the evidence. Barely discernible scratches turned out to be motor pools, erector launches and missile transporters, some with missiles on them. They looked, said the President, "like little footballs on a football field," barely visible. Soviet medium-range ballistic missiles, said Carter, could reach targets 1,100 nautical miles away.

That covered Washington, Dallas, Cape Canaveral, St. Louis and all Strategic Air Command (SAC) bases and cities in between; and it was estimated that the whole complex of 16-24 missiles could be operational in two weeks. The photographs revealed no signs of nuclear warheads stored in the area—but no one doubted that they were there or soon would be.

The President was somber but crisp. His first directive was for more photography. He expressed the nation's gratitude to the entire photo collection and analysis team for a remarkable job. It was later concluded that late September photography of the San Cristóbal area might have provided at least some hints of suspicious activity more than three weeks earlier, but certainly nothing sufficiently meaningful to convince the OAS, our allies and the world that actual missiles were being installed. The contrast between the October 14 and August 29 photos indicated that field-type missiles had been very quickly moved in and all but assembled since their arrival in mid-September. Now, we had to have the most convincing evidence possible—and we had to know what else was taking place throughout the island. Even a gigantic hoax had to be guarded against. Daily flights were ordered, covering all Cuba.

Kennedy's second directive was to request that those present set aside all other tasks to make a prompt and intensive survey of the dangers and all possible courses of action—because action was imperative. More meetings were set up. Even at that initial 11:45 meeting the first rough outlines of alternatives were explored. One official said our task was to get rid of the missile complex before it became operational, either through an air strike knocking it out or by pressuring the Soviets into taking it out. He mentioned the possibilities of an OAS inspection team or a direct approach to Castro. Another said an air strike could not be limited to the missile complex alone, but would have to include storage sites, air bases and other targets, necessitating thousands of Cuban casualties and possibly an invasion. Still another spoke of adding a naval blockade, combined with a warning and increased surveillance. It was agreed the U.S. naval base at Cuba's Guantánamo Bay would have to be reinforced and dependents evacuated. No conclusions were reached, but all the possible conclusions were grim.

The President's third directive enjoined us all to strictest secrecy until both the facts and our response could be announced. Any premature disclosure, he stressed, could precipitate a Soviet move or panic the American public before we were ready to act. A full public statement later would be essential, he said, talking in the same vein about briefing former President Eisenhower. Once again, there was discussion about declaring a national emergency and calling up reserves. But for the present, secrecy was vital; and for this reason, advance consultations with the allies were impossible. He had already given the surface impression that morning that all was well, keeping his scheduled appointments, taking Astronaut Walter Schirra and his family out in back to see Caroline's ponies and meeting with the Panel on Mental Retardation. (Praised by the panel's chairman for his interest, the President had responded: "Thanks for the endorsement. . . . I'm glad to get some good news.") He had also proclaimed the last week in November to be National Cultural Center Week.

But even as he went about his other duties, the President meditated not only on what action he would take, but why the Soviets had made so drastic and dangerous a departure from their usual practice. Evidently, they had hoped, with the help of the SAMs and an American preoccupation with elections, to surprise the United States in November with a completed, operational missile chain. But why—and what next? The answer could not then—or ever—be known by Americans with any certainty; but in the course of our meetings, several theories, some overlapping and some inconsistent, were advanced:

Theory 1) **Cold War Politics**—Khrushchev believed that the American people were too timid to risk nuclear war and too concerned with legalisms to justify any distinction between our overseas missile bases and his, that once we were actually confronted with the missiles, we would do nothing but protest, thereby appearing weak and irresolute to the world, encouraging our allies to doubt our word and to seek accommodations with the Soviets, and permitting increased Communist sway in Latin America in particular. This was a probe, a test of America's will to resist. If it succeeded, Khrushchev could move in a more important place—in West Berlin or with new pressure on our overseas bases—with missiles staring down our throats from Cuba. A Lenin adage, said Charles Bohlen in one of our first meetings, compared national expansion to a bayonet drive: If you strike steel, pull back; if you strike mush, keep going. Khrushchev, having invested considerable money and effort in nuclear hardware he hoped never to use in battle, at least wanted one more try at using it for blackmail purposes.

Theory 2) **Diverting Trap**—If the United States did respond, presumably by attacking "little" Cuba, the allies would be divided, the UN horrified, the Latin Americans more anti-American than ever, and our forces and energies diverted while Khrushchev moved swiftly in on Berlin. (Some speculated that Khrushchev also calculated that any strong U.S. reaction would help him prove to the Stalinists and Chinese that the West was no "paper tiger.")

Theory 3) **Cuban Defense**—A Soviet satellite in the western hemisphere was so valuable an asset to Khrushchev—in both his drive for expansion and his contest with Red China—that he could not allow it to fall; and thus, in his view, an invasion from the United States or the more hostile Latin-American states, which seemed inevitable if Cuba collapsed internally, had to be prevented at all costs. The Castro brothers, requesting military aid, could cite the Bay of Pigs and the constant invasion talk in Congress and the Cuban-refugee community. Although they reportedly had expected no more than a firm Soviet pledge, the presence of Soviet missiles looked to them like an even tighter guarantee of their security. (The Soviets stuck to this position. Mikoyan claimed in a talk with the President weeks after the crisis was over that the weapons were purely defensive, that they had been justified by threats of invasion voiced by Richard Nixon and "Pentagon generals," and that the Soviets intended to inform the U.S. of these weapons right after the elections to prevent the matter from affecting the American political campaign.)

Theory 4) **Bargaining Barter**—Well aware of Cuba's sensitive role in domestic American politics, Khrushchev intended to use these bases in a summit or UN confrontation with Kennedy as effective bargaining power—to trade them off for his kind of Berlin settlement or for a withdrawal of American overseas bases.

Theory 5) **Missile Power**—The Soviets could no longer benefit from the fiction that the missile gap was in their favor. To close it with ICBMs (intercontinental ballistic missiles) and

continued

submarine-based missiles was too expensive. Providing Cuban bases for their existing MRBMs and IRBMs (medium- and intermediate-range ballistic missiles) gave them a swift, relatively inexpensive means of adding sharply to the number of missiles targeted on the United States, positioned to bypass most of our missile-warning system and permitting virtually no tactical-warning time between their launch and arrival on target. The 15-minute ground alert on which our nuclear bombers stood by on runways would no longer be enough. To be sure, these Cuban missiles, in view of the other megatonnage the Soviets were capable of unleashing, did not substantially alter the strategic balance in *fact*—unless these first installations were followed by so many more that the Soviets would be tempted to launch a preemptive first strike. But that balance would have been substantially altered in *appearance*; and in matters of national will and world leadership, as the President said later, such appearances contribute to reality.

His own analysis regarded the third and fifth theories as offering likely but insufficient motives, and he leaned most strongly to the first. But whichever theory was correct, it was clear that the Soviet move, if successful, would "materially . . . and politically change the balance of power" in the entire cold war, as he would later comment. Undertaken in secrecy, accompanied by duplicity, the whole effort was based on confronting Kennedy and the world in November with a threatening *fait accompli*, designed, perhaps, to be revealed by Khrushchev personally, we speculated, in a bristling UN speech, to be followed by a cocky demand for a summit on Berlin and other matters. With these somber thoughts in mind, our Tuesday morning meeting ended; and I went down the hall to my office with a sense of deep foreboding and heavy responsibility.

CHAPTER THREE

My recollection of the 96 hours that followed is a blur of meetings and discussions. The proposals varied, our progress varied. In order to clear my desk, particularly of the President's campaign speeches, I did not attend any preliminary meetings held that afternoon. One was in the Pentagon, where Robert McNamara and the Joint Chiefs of Staff executed the President's instructions to alert our forces for any contingency and to be ready in a week for any military action against Cuba. The other principal meeting that afternoon was in the State Department, where Soviet motives and possible actions were discussed. Both meetings imposed extra-tight security. Also meeting that afternoon, and every morning thereafter, was the United States Intelligence Board, on which the State Department and military intelligence officers were represented with the CIA.

At 6:30 p.m., we met again with the President in the Cabinet Room, as we would regularly for the next several weeks. That Tuesday was the first of 13 days of decision unlike any other in the Kennedy years—or, indeed, inasmuch as this was the first direct nuclear confrontation, unlike any in the history of our planet.

Much misinformation has been written about this series of meetings, about who said what and about such terms as "hawks and doves," "think tank," "ExCom" and "Trollope ploy," which I never heard used at the time. With all due respect to those Cabinet and other officers sometimes credited in these accounts with shaping our deliberations when the President was absent, the best performer in this respect was Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy—not because of any particular idea he advanced, not because he presided (no one did), but because of his constant prodding, questioning, eliciting arguments and alternatives, and keeping the discussions concrete and moving ahead, a difficult task as different participants came in and out. Bundy and I sought to assist in this role. One of the remarkable aspects of those meetings was a sense of complete equality. Protocol mattered little when the nation's life was at stake. Experience mattered little in a crisis that had no precedent. Even rank mattered little when secrecy prevented staff support. We were 15 individuals on our own, representing the President and not different departments. Assistant secretaries differed vigorously with their secretaries; I participated much more freely than I ever had in a National Security Council meeting; and the absence of the President encouraged everyone to speak his mind.

It was after noting these tendencies in a Wednesday afternoon meeting, held while the President fulfilled a campaign commitment in Connecticut, that I recommended he authorize more such preparatory meetings without his presence. He agreed, and these meetings continued on the State Department's 7th floor. But inasmuch as some or all of us met daily with the President, those meetings over which he did not preside—held chiefly while he maintained his normal schedule for the sake of appearances and because of other duties—were not formulating policy or even alternatives without his knowledge. And when he did preside, recognizing that lower-ranking advisers like Llewellyn Thompson would not voluntarily contradict their superiors in front of the President, and that persuasive advisers like McNamara unintentionally silenced less articulate men, he took pains to seek everyone's individual views. In contrast with his first Cuban crisis, when he had conferred with a somewhat different group, he knew his men, we knew each other, and all weighed the consequences of failure.

As the week wore on, the tireless work of the aerial photographers and photo interpreters gave an even greater sense of urgency to our deliberations. More MRBM sites were discovered, for a total of six. They were no longer recognizable only, in the President's words, "to the most sophisticated expert." Their construction had proceeded at such a pace in those days that there could be no mistaking the Soviet intention to have them operational much earlier than we had anticipated on Tuesday. The literally miles of film taken of the island—which was blanketed daily with six or seven flights—now revealed excavations for three IRBM sites as well. The 2,200 nautical-mile IRBMs, when ready in December, would be capable of reaching virtually any part of the continental United States. At these locations, too, the fields and wooded areas photographed in earlier coverage had suddenly been transformed into networks of roads, tents, equipment and construction, all completely manned and closely guarded by Soviet personnel only.

The knowledge that time was running out dominated our discussions and kept us meeting late into the night. The stepped-up U-2 flights had apparently not alerted the Soviets to our discovery. But we wanted to formulate and declare our position, said the President, before they knew we knew, before the matter leaked out to the public and before the missiles became operational.

Despite the fatiguing hours and initially sharp divisions, our meetings avoided any loss of temper and frequently were lightened by a grim humor. Each of us changed his mind more than once that week on the best course of action to take—not only because new facts and arguments were adduced, but because, in the President's words, "whatever action we took had so many disadvantages to it and each . . . raised the prospect that it might escalate the Soviet Union into a nuclear war." It was an agonizing prospect; and in no other period during my service in the White House did I wake up in the middle of the night, reviewing the deliberations of that evening and trying to puzzle out a course of action. Not one of us at any time believed that any of the choices before us could bring anything but either prolonged danger or fighting, very possibly leading to the kind of deepening commitment of prestige and power from which neither side could withdraw without resort to nuclear weapons.

The Soviet statement of September 11 had warned that any U.S. military action against Cuba would unleash nuclear war. What would Khrushchev actually do if we bombed the missile sites, or blockaded the island, or invaded? What would we do in return, and what would his reaction be then? These were the questions we asked that week; and among the locations listed as possible targets for Soviet retaliation were West Berlin (first on everyone's list); Turkey (because our exposed Jupiter missiles there were most likely to be equated with the Soviet missiles in Cuba); Iran (where the Soviets had a tactical advantage comparable to ours in the Caribbean, and a long-standing desire for control); Pakistan; Scandinavia and Italy. Nor could we worry only about Soviet retaliation. Castro, not known for his steady reactions, might order an attack on Guantánamo,

TEXT CONTINUED ON PAGE 51

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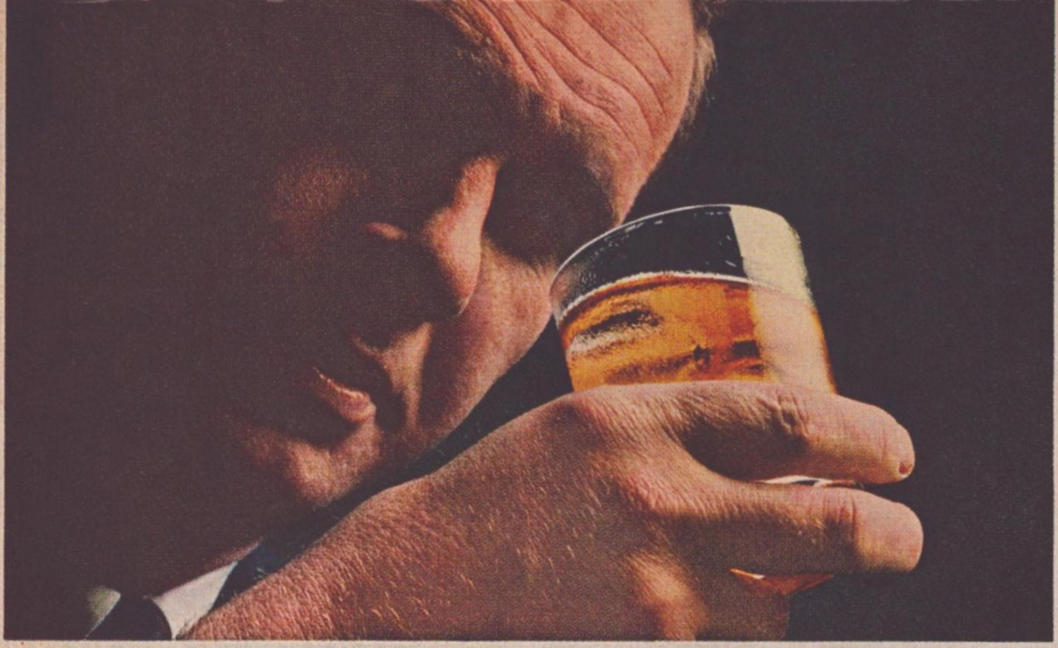

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on Florida, or on whatever planes or ships we employed. He might also order the execution of the Bay of Pigs prisoners. The news that week that Red China had attacked India made us wonder whether this was a coincidence, or whether a whole round of conflagrations would include Formosa, Korea and the Indochinese peninsula. The most dire possibility of all was that the Soviets might conclude from a similar analysis of measures and counter-measures, as seen from their point of view, that all-out war was inevitable and thereupon launch a preemptive nuclear strike on the United States to make certain they hit us first.

The fact that Khrushchev had already made one major miscalculation—in thinking he could get away with missiles in Cuba—increased the danger that he would make more. Our predictions of the outcome were further clouded by the Soviet Chairman's known penchant for surprise, by the difficulty of halting an escalation once started, and by the possibility that he was deliberately trying to provoke us into an attack on Cuba to facilitate his moving on Berlin (just as the Suez invasion of 1956 had confused the opposition to his suppression of Hungary). We prepared all the arguments distinguishing Cuba from West Berlin—e.g. the latter was not a site for strategic weapons, and the U.S. had suggested an internationally supervised plebiscite to determine the wishes of its citizens—but we doubted that such distinctions would impress the Soviets.

We could not even be certain they would impress our allies. Most western Europeans cared nothing about Cuba and thought we were overanxious about it. They had long accustomed themselves to living next door to Soviet missiles. Would they support our risking a world war, or an attack on North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member Turkey, or a move on West Berlin, because we now had a few dozen hostile missiles nearby? And would not any disarray in the alliance weaken both our Cuba posture and our Berlin defense? On the other hand, if we failed to respond, would that not confirm the fears of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and others that the U.S. could not be depended upon to meet threats even further from our shores? Failure to consult could also weaken their support; yet consultation, with the inevitable leaks, disagreements and delays, could weaken our action. The situation appeared even worse in Latin America, where nonintervention by the U.S. was a religion, but a failure to intervene would bring a Castro-Communist trend.

The President asked Dean Rusk to prepare an analysis of possible allied reactions; and the Secretary summarized it for our Wednesday afternoon meeting in his department. When he concluded, I asked: "Are you saying in effect that if we take a strong action the allies and Latin Americans will turn against us, and if we take a weak action they will turn away from us?" "That's about it," replied Rusk. There was a moment of gloomy silence until Gen. Maxwell Taylor interjected: "And a Merry Christmas to you too!"

CHAPTER FOUR

The bulk of our time Tuesday through Friday was spent in George Ball's conference room canvassing all possible courses, as the President had requested, and preparing backup material: suggested time schedules, draft messages, military estimates and predictions of Soviet and Cuban responses. Initially, the possibilities seemed to divide into six categories:

1) Do nothing.

2) Bring diplomatic pressures and warnings to bear upon the Soviets. Possible forms included an appeal to the UN or OAS for an inspection team, or a direct approach to Khrushchev, possibly at a summit conference. The removal of our missile bases in Turkey in exchange was listed in our later talks as a possibility that Khrushchev was likely to suggest if we didn't.

3) Undertake a secret approach to Castro, to split him off from the Soviets, to warn him that the alternative was his island's downfall and that the Soviets were selling him out.

4) Initiate indirect military action by means of a blockade, possibly accompanied by increased aerial surveillance and warnings. Many types of blockade were considered.

5) Conduct an air strike—pinpointed against the missiles only or against other military targets, with or without advance warning. (Other military means of directly removing the missiles were raised—bombarding them with pellets that would cause their malfunctioning without fatalities, or a sudden landing of paratroopers or guerrillas—but none of these was deemed feasible.)

6) Launch an invasion or, as one chief advocate of this course put it: "Go in there and take Castro away from Cuba."

Other related moves were considered—such as declaring a national emergency, sending a special envoy to Khrushchev, or asking Congress for a declaration of war against Cuba (suggested as a means of building both allied support and a legal basis for blockade, but deemed not essential to either). But these six choices were the center of our deliberations.

Choice No. 1, doing nothing, and choice No. 2, limiting our response to diplomatic action only, were both seriously considered. As some (but not all) Pentagon advisers pointed out to the President, we had long lived within range of Soviet missiles, we expected Khrushchev to live with our missiles nearby, and by taking this addition calmly, we could prevent him from inflating its importance. All of the other courses raised so many risks and drawbacks that choice No. 2 had its appeal; all of us came back to it at one discouraged moment or another; and it was advocated to the President as a preferable alternative to blockade by one of the regular members of our group. But the President had rejected this course from the outset. He was concerned less about the missiles' military implications than their effect on global political balance. The Soviet move had been undertaken so swiftly and with so much deception—it was so sudden a departure from Soviet practice—that it represented a provocative change in the delicate *status quo*. Missiles on Soviet territory or submarines were very different from missiles in the western hemisphere, particularly in their political and psychological effect on Latin America. The history of Soviet intentions toward smaller nations was very different from our own. Such a step, if accepted, would be followed by more; and the President's September pledges of action called this step unacceptable. While he desired to combine diplomatic moves with military action, he was not willing to let the UN debate and Khrushchev equivocate while the missiles became operational.

Various approaches to Castro (choice No. 3) —either instead of or as well as to Khrushchev—were also considered many times during the week. This course was set aside rather than dropped. The President increasingly felt that we should not avoid the fact that this was a confrontation of the great powers—that the missiles had been placed there by the Soviets, were manned and guarded by the Soviets, and would have to be removed by the Soviets in response to direct American action.

The invasion course (choice No. 6) had surprisingly few supporters. One leader outside our group, whose views were conveyed to us, felt the missiles could not be tolerated, that the Soviet motivation was baffling, that a limited military action such as blockade would seem indecisive and irritating to the world, and that an American airborne seizure of Havana and the government was the best bet. But with one possible exception, the conferees shared President Kennedy's view that invasion was a last step, not the first; that it should be prepared, but held back; that an invasion—more than any other course—risked a world war, a Soviet retaliation at Berlin or elsewhere, a wreckage of our Latin-American policy and the indictment of history for our aggression.

Thus our attention soon centered on two alternatives—an air strike and a blockade—and initially more on the former. The idea of American planes suddenly and swiftly eliminating the missile complex with conventional bombs in a matter of minutes—a so-called "surgical" strike—had appeal to almost everyone first considering the matter, including Kennedy, on Tuesday and Wednesday. It would be over quickly and cleanly, remove the missiles effectively and serve as a warning to the Communists. It could be accompanied by an explanatory address to the nation and by a blockade or increased aerial surveillance to guard against future installations. The air-strike advocates in our group prepared an elaborate scenario, which provided for a Presidential announcement of the missiles' presence on Saturday, calling Congress back into emergency session and then

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knocking the missiles out early Sunday, simultaneously notifying Khrushchev of our action and recommending a summit. Cuba was to be notified at the UN shortly in advance. Leaflet warnings to Russians at the sites were also considered.

But there were grave difficulties to the air-strike alternative that became clearer each day.

1) The surgical strike, like the April, 1961, overthrow of Castro by a small exile brigade, was merely a hopeful illusion—and this time, it was so recognized. It could not be accomplished by a few sorties in a few minutes, as hoped, nor could it be limited to the missile sites alone. To so limit the strike, declared the Joint Chiefs firmly, would be "an unacceptable risk." Castro's planes—and newly arrived Soviet MIGs and IL-28 bombers, if operative—might respond with an attack on our planes, on Guantánamo or even on the southeastern United States. The SAMs would surely fire at our planes. Cuban batteries opposite Guantánamo might open fire. The nuclear-warhead storage sites, if identified, should not remain. All or most of these targets would have to be taken out in a massive bombardment. Even then, admitted the Air Force—and this in particular influenced the President—there could be no assurance that all the missiles would have been removed or that some of them would not fire first, unleashing their nuclear warheads on American soil. The more we looked at the air strike, the clearer it became that the resultant chaos and political collapse would ultimately necessitate a U.S. invasion. Most of the air-strike advocates openly agreed that their route took us back to the invasion course, and they added Cuban military installations and invasion-support targets to the list of sites to be bombed. But invasion was still opposed by Kennedy.

2) The problem of advance warning was unsolvable. A sudden air strike at dawn Sunday without warning, said the Attorney General, (in rather impassioned tones) would be "a Pearl Harbor in reverse, and it would blacken the name of the United States in the pages of history" as a great power who attacked a small neighbor. The Suez fiasco was cited as comparable. Latin Americans would produce new Castros in their bitterness; the Cuban people would not forgive us for decades; and the Soviets would entertain the very dangerous notion that the United States, as they had feared for years, was indeed capable of launching a preemptive first strike. But to provide advance warning raised as many difficulties as no warning at all. It would enable the Soviets to conceal the missiles and make their elimination less certain. It would invite Khrushchev to commit himself to bombing us if we carried out our attack, and give him time to take the propaganda and diplomatic initiative and stir up a host of UN, Latin-American and allied objections, which we would have to defy or let the missiles stand. Many of those originally attracted to the air-strike course had favored it in the hope that a warning would suffice and that the Soviets would then withdraw their missiles. But no one could devise any method of warning that would not enable Khrushchev either to tie us into knots or force us into obloquy. I tried my hand, for example, at an airtight letter to be carried from the President to the Soviet Chairman by a high-level personal envoy. The letter would inform Khrushchev that, only if he agreed in his conference with that courier (and such others as he called in) to order the missiles dismantled, would U.S. military action be withheld, while our surveillance oversaw their removal. But no matter how many references I put in to a summit, to peaceful intentions and to previous warnings and pledges, the letter still constituted the kind of ultimatum that no great power could accept and a justification for either a preemptive strike against this country or our indictment in the court of history. From that point on, I veered away from the air-strike course.

3) The air strike, unlike the blockade, would directly and definitely attack Soviet military might, kill Russians as well as Cubans and thus more likely provoke a Soviet military response. Not to respond at all would have been too great a humiliation for Khrushchev to bear, affecting his relations not only at home and with the Chinese, but with all the Communist parties in the developing world. Any Cuban missiles operational by the time of our strike might be ordered by Khrushchev to fire their nuclear salvos into the United States before they were wiped out —or, we speculated, the local Soviet commander, under attack, might order the missiles fired on the assumption that war was on. The air-strike advocates did not shrink from the fact that a Soviet military response was likely. The President's September statements served as warning, argued one consultant, in response to the "Pearl Harbor in reverse" argument. "What would the Soviets do then?" he was asked.

"I know the Soviets pretty well. I think they'll knock out our missile bases in Turkey."

"What do we do then?"

"Under our NATO treaty, we'd be obligated to knock out a base inside the USSR."

"What will they do then?"

"Why, then, we hope everyone will cool down and want to talk." It seemed rather cool in the conference room as he spoke.

CHAPTER FIVE

On Wednesday, October 17, President Kennedy—after a brief review of the situation with aides in the morning—flew to Connecticut to keep a campaign commitment. Cancellation would only have aroused suspicion; and Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson flew west to carry on his campaign tour. A day of meetings in the State Department had made some progress in defining the issues; and when we recessed for dinner, the Attorney General and I decided to meet the President's plane. It was after 9:00 when he arrived to find us sitting in his car to avoid attention. We filled him in as we drove to the White House. I had prepared a four-page memorandum outlining the areas of agreement and disagreement, the full list of possibilities and (longest of all) the unanswered questions. With this to ponder, and for the reasons earlier mentioned, the President decided not to attend our session that night. Dropping him at the White House, the Attorney General and I returned to the State Department.

At that meeting, one of the most influential participants—who had theretofore not indicated which course he favored—read a brief paper he had prepared on his position: On the following Wednesday, after we had informed Harold Macmillan, De Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer and possibly Turkey and a few Latin Americans, a limited air strike wiping out the missiles should be accompanied by a simultaneous Presidential announcement to the world and formal reference to the UN and OAS. We would expect a Soviet attack on Berlin, possibly Korea, or possibly the Turkish missile bases in response; and NATO and our Armed Forces should be so prepared.

This paper, another adviser pointed out, bypassed the question of warning to the Soviets and Castro. Advance warning, he said, was required if the rest of the world was not to turn against us. Moreover, if Khrushchev defied our warning or, in response, lied about the existence of offensive weapons, our hand would be strengthened. Others pointed out the objections to advance warning, the dangers of being trapped in a diplomatic wrangle, and the fact that no air strike could be limited and still effective. Still others repeated the objections to no warning. The original proponent, undecided on this key element, began to back away from his plan.

That discussion, and my inability the next day to draft a letter to Khrushchev that could stand the light of logic and history, turned increasing attention upon the blockade route. Most of the career diplomats in our group had initially favored the blockade course, although some had preferred waiting for Khrushchev's response to a letter before deciding which military move to make. As a consensus shifted from any notion of trying political or diplomatic pressure before resorting to military action, and from the surgical air strike as an impossibility, it shifted on Thursday toward the notion of blockade. It was by no means unanimous—the advocates of an air strike were still strong—but the blockade alternative was picking up important backers.

At first, there had been very little support of a blockade. It appeared almost irrelevant to the problem of the missiles, neither getting them out nor seeming justifiable to our many maritime allies, who were sensitive to freedom of the seas. Blockade was a word so closely associated with Berlin that it almost guaranteed a new Berlin blockade in response. Both our allies and world opinion would then blame the U.S. and impose as a "solution" the lifting of both blockades simultaneously, thus accomplishing nothing.

Moreover, a blockade had many of the drawbacks of the air-strike plan. If Soviet ships ignored it, U.S. forces would have to fire the first shot, provoking Soviet action elsewhere—by their submarines against our ships there or in other waters, by a blockade of our overseas bases or by a more serious military move against Berlin, Turkey, Iran, or other trouble spots. One view held that Khrushchev and the U.S. could both pretend that an air strike on Cuba was no affair of the Soviet Union, but a blockade of Soviet ships was a direct challenge from which he could not retreat. And if Castro thought a blockade was effectively cutting him off, he might in desperation—or to involve Soviet help—attack our ships, Guantánamo or Florida.

We could not even be certain that the blockade route was open to us. Without our obtaining a two-thirds vote in the OAS—which appeared dubious at best—allies and neutrals as well as adversaries might well regard a blockade as illegal. If so, they might feel free to defy it. One member of the group warned of the complications of maritime insurance and claims in an illegal blockade.

But the greatest single drawback to the blockade, in comparison with the air strike, was time. Instead of presenting Khrushchev and the world with a *fait accompli*, it offered a prolonged and agonizing approach, uncertain in its effect and indefinite in its duration, enabling the missiles to become operational, subjecting us to counterthreats from Khrushchev, giving him a propaganda advantage, stirring fears and protests and pickets all over the world, causing Latin-American governments to fall, permitting Castro to announce that he would execute two Bay of Pigs prisoners for each day it continued, encouraging the UN or the OAS or our allies to bring pressure for talks, and in all these ways making more difficult a subsequent air strike if the missiles remained. Our own people would be frustrated and divided as tensions built.

Despite all these disadvantages, the blockade route gained strength on Thursday as other choices faded. It was a more limited, low-key military action than the air strike. It offered Khrushchev the choice of avoiding a direct military clash by keeping his ships away. It could at least be initiated without a shot being fired or a single Soviet or Cuban citizen being killed. Thus, it seemed slightly less likely to precipitate an immediate military riposte. Moreover, a naval engagement in the Caribbean, just off our own shores, was the most advantageous military confrontation the United States could have, if one were necessary. Whatever the balance of strategic and ground forces may have been, the superiority of the American Navy was unquestioned; and this superiority was worldwide, should Soviet submarines retaliate elsewhere. To avoid a military defeat, Khrushchev might well turn his ships back, causing U.S. allies to have increased confidence in our credibility and Cuba's Communists to feel they were being abandoned.

Precisely because it was a limited, low-level action, the argument ran, the blockade had the advantage of permitting a more controlled escalation on our part, gradual or rapid as the situation required. It could serve as an unmistakable, but not sudden or humiliating, warning to Khrushchev of what we expected from him. Its prudence, its avoidance of casualties, and its avoidance of attacking Cuban soil would make it more appealing to other nations than an air strike, permitting OAS and allied support for our initial position, and making that support more likely for whatever air strike or other action was later necessary.

On Thursday afternoon, subcommittees were set up to plot each of the major courses in detail. The blockade subcommittee first had to decide what kind of blockade it recommended. We chose to begin with the lowest level of action—also the level least likely to anger allies engaged in the Cuban trade—a blockade against offensive weapons only. Inasmuch as the President had made clear that defensive weapons were not intolerable, and inasmuch as the exclusion of all food and supplies would affect innocent Cubans most of all, this delineation helped relate the blockade route more closely to the specific problem of missiles and make the punishment more nearly fit the crime. It also avoided the difficulty of stopping submarines and planes (which would have trouble bringing in missiles and bombers, even in sections).

The next question, and one that would reoccur throughout the next ten days, was whether to include "POL," as the military called it—petroleum, oil and lubricants. A POL blockade, automatically turning back all tankers, would lead directly, though not immediately, to a collapse of the Cuban economy. Although these commodities could be justifiably related to the offensive war machine, it seemed too drastic a step for the first move, too likely to require a more belligerent response, and too obviously aimed more at Castro's survival than at Khrushchev's missiles. We recommended that this be held back as a means of later tightening the blockade should escalation be required.

Our next consideration was the likely Soviet response. The probability of acquiescence in the blockade itself by the Soviets—turning their ships back or permitting their inspection—was "high, but not certain," in the words of one Kremlinologist; but it was predicted that they might choose to force us to fire first. Retaliatory action elsewhere in the world seemed almost certain. The Soviets, we estimated, would impose a blockade on West Berlin, not merely against offensive weapons, which would mean little, but a general blockade, including the air routes and all civilian access as well, thus precipitating another serious military confrontation for both powers. Other blockades were listed as a possibility, as well as increased Communist threats in Latin America. Inside Cuba, a long and gradually tighter blockade would in time, it was predicted, produce military and political action. These studies completed, we proceeded to suggest possible U.S. responses to Communist responses, emphasizing that it was preferable to treat West Berlin on the basis of its own previously prepared contingency plans without regard to actions elsewhere. We then rejoined the air-strike subcommittee and the others to compare notes.

Meanwhile, the President—with whom some of us had met both in the morning and afternoon of that Thursday—was holding a long-scheduled two-hour meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko prior to the latter's return to Moscow from the UN. All agreed that the President should not tell Gromyko what we knew. Not only was our information incomplete after only two days, with new evidence coming in every day, but we were not yet ready to act—and Gromyko's relay of our information to Moscow would bring on all the delays, evasions, threats and other disadvantages of a diplomatic warning.

Alternatively, the wily Gromyko might decide to announce the build-up himself from the White House steps; and Kennedy felt strongly that, to retain the initiative and public confidence, it was essential that the facts first be disclosed to the people of the United States by their President, along with an announced plan of action. He was anxious as the meeting approached, but managed to smile as he welcomed Gromyko and Dobrynin to his office.

Gromyko not only failed to mention the offensive weapons, but carried on the deception that there were none. In a sense, Kennedy had hoped for this, believing it would strengthen our case with world opinion. The chief topic of conversation was Berlin—and on this, Gromyko was tougher, more insistent than ever. After the U.S. election, he said, if no settlement were in sight, the Soviets would go ahead with their treaty. ("It all seemed to fit a pattern," the President told me later, "everything coming to a head at once—the completion of the missile bases, Khrushchev coming to New York, a new drive on West Berlin. If that move is coming anyway, I'm not going to feel that a Cuban blockade provoked it.") Then Gromyko turned to Cuba, with complaints, not apologies. He cited the congressional resolution, the reservists call-up authority, various statements to the press and other U.S. interference with what he regarded as a small nation that posed no threat. He called our restrictions on allied shipping a blockade against trade and a violation of international law. All this could only lead to great misfortunes for mankind, he said, for his government could not sit by and observe this situation idly when aggression was planned and a threat of war was looming.

The President made no response, and Gromyko then read from his notes: "As to Soviet assistance to Cuba, I have been instructed to make it clear, as the Soviet Government has already done, that such assistance pursued solely the purpose of contributing to the defense capabilities of Cuba and to the development of its peaceful economy . . . training by Soviet specialists of Cuban nationals in handling defensive armaments was by no means offensive. If it were otherwise, the Soviet

continued

Government would have never become involved in rendering such assistance."

Kennedy was impassive, neither agreeing nor disagreeing with Gromyko's claims. He gave no sign of tension or anger, but to avoid misleading his adversary, he sent for and read aloud his September warning against offensive missiles in Cuba. "Gromyko must have wondered why I was reading it," he said later. "But he did not respond."

Two days earlier, the very day he had learned of the missiles, the President had been informed of a similar deception. Khrushchev, upon receiving our new ambassador to Moscow, Foy Kohler, had complained vigorously about reports that a new Russian fishing port in Cuba would become a submarine base. He would have held up the announcement of the port, he said, because he did not want to burden Kennedy during the campaign. He also wanted to state again that all activity in Cuba was defensive. (The one ominous note in that otherwise genial conversation had been a sharp reference to the U.S. Jupiter bases in Turkey and Italy.)

As Gromyko arrived at 8 p.m. that Thursday for a black-tie dinner on the State Department's 8th floor, our group was meeting on the 7th floor (minus Rusk and Thompson, who were with Gromyko).

In our earlier sessions that day, the President had requested a 9 p.m. conference at the White House. While we had been meeting only for three days (that seemed like thirty), time was running out. Massive U.S. military movements had thus far been explained by long-planned naval exercises in the Caribbean and an earlier announced build-up in Castro's air force. But the secret would soon be out, said the President, and the missiles would soon be operational.

The blockade course was now advocated by a majority. We were prepared to present the full range of choices and questions to the President. George Ball had earlier directed that the official cars conspicuously gathered by the front door be dispersed to avoid suspicion, and with the exception of Edwin Martin, who preferred to walk, we all piled into the Attorney General's limousine, some seated on laps, for the short ride to the White House. "It will be some story if this car is in an accident," someone quipped. In the Oval Room, the alternatives were discussed. Both the case for the blockade and for simply living with this threat were presented. The President had already moved from the air-strike to the blockade camp. He liked the idea of leaving Khrushchev a way out, of beginning at a low level that could then be stepped up; and the other choices had too many insuperable difficulties. Blockade, he indicated, was his tentative decision.

Work began that night on the details. Defense asked the Joint Chiefs to prepare an exact list of offensive weapons to be on the prohibited list, to consider the feasibility of blockading aircraft, to determine which Latin-American navies could join in the blockade and to consider whether any Cuban exile organizations should join as well. Also requested was a list of riot-control equipment we could make available to the Latin Americans; and on the following day, the Atlantic and Caribbean Commands were alerted against possible air attacks on the Panama Canal and other targets within reach of Castro. All U.S. ambassadors to Latin America who were away on leave or consultation were ordered back to their posts. At the end of the Gromyko dinner after midnight, Rusk and Thompson discussed the night's decisions with Ball, Martin and U. Alexis Johnson.

But it was not a final decision; and on Friday morning, October 19, it seemed more remote than ever. Preparing to take off as agreed for a weekend of campaigning in the Midwest and West, the President called me in, a bit disgusted. He had just met with the Joint Chiefs, who preferred an air strike or invasion; and other advisers were expressing doubts. In retrospect, it is clear that this delay enabled us to think through the blockade route much more thoroughly, but at the time, the President was impatient and discouraged. He was counting on the Attorney General and me, he said, to pull the group together quickly—otherwise, more delays and dissension would plague whatever decision he took. He wanted to act soon, Sunday, if possible—and Bob Kennedy was to call him when we were ready.

Our meetings that morning largely repeated the same arguments. The objections to the blockade were listed, then the objections to the air strike. I commented somewhat ungraciously that we were not serving the President well, and that my recently healed ulcer didn't like it much either. Yet it was true that the blockade approach remained somewhat nebulous; and I agreed to write the first rough draft of a blockade speech as a means of focusing on specifics.

But back in my office, the original difficulty with the blockade route stared me in the face: How should we relate it to the missiles? How would it help get them out of there? What would we do if they became operational? What should we say about our surveillance, about communicating with Khrushchev? I returned to the group late that afternoon with these questions instead of a speech; and as the concrete answers were provided in our discussions, the final shape of the President's policy began to take form. It was an amalgam of the blockade—air-strike routes; and a much stronger, more satisfied consensus formed behind it. Originally, I was to draft an air-strike speech as well, but that was now abandoned. That night—fortified by my first hot meal of the week, sent in a covered dish by a Washington matron to whom I appealed for help—I worked until 3 a.m. on the draft speech. Among the texts I read for background were the war declaration speeches of Woodrow Wilson and Franklin D. Roosevelt. At 9 a.m. Saturday, my draft was reviewed, amended and generally approved, and a little after 10 a.m. our time, the President was called back.

"The President has a cold," announced Pierre Salinger to the reporters who had accompanied them to Chicago. He did have a cold, but it was not a factor in his decision.

Before boarding his plane, he called his wife at Glen Ora and asked her and the children to return to the White House. No other decision in his lifetime would equal this, and he wanted his family nearby. Once the decision was made, he asked Jacqueline if she would not prefer to leave Washington, as some did, and stay nearer the underground shelter to which the First Family was to be evacuated, if there was time, in case of attack. She told him no, that if an attack came, she preferred to come over to his office and share whatever happened to him.

The President's helicopter landed on the South Lawn a little after 1:30. After he had read the draft speech, we chatted in a relaxed fashion in his office before the decisive meeting scheduled for 2:30. I gave him my view of the key arguments: air strike, no, because it could not be surgical, but would lead to invasion, because the world would neither understand nor forget an attack without warning, and because Khrushchev could outmaneuver any form of warning; and blockade, yes, because it was a flexible, less aggressive beginning, least likely to precipitate war and most likely to cause the Soviets to back down.

Our meeting at 2:30 p.m. was held once again in the Oval Room upstairs. For the first time, we were convened formally as the 505th meeting of the National Security Council. We arrived at different gates at different times to dampen the now-growing suspicion among the press. The President asked John McCone to lead off with the latest photographic and other intelligence. Then the full ramifications of the two basic tracks were set before the President, either to begin with a blockade and move up from there as necessary, or to begin with a full air strike, moving in all likelihood to an invasion. The spokesman for the blockade emphasized that a "cost" would be incurred for whatever action we took, a cost in terms of Communist retaliation. The blockade route, he said, appeared most likely to secure our limited objective—the removal of the missiles—at the lowest cost.

At the conclusion of the presentations there was a brief, awkward silence. It was the most difficult and dangerous decision any President could make, and only he could make it.

In the next issue of LOOK—John F. Kennedy's Greatest Hour: Khrushchev Retreats in Cuba

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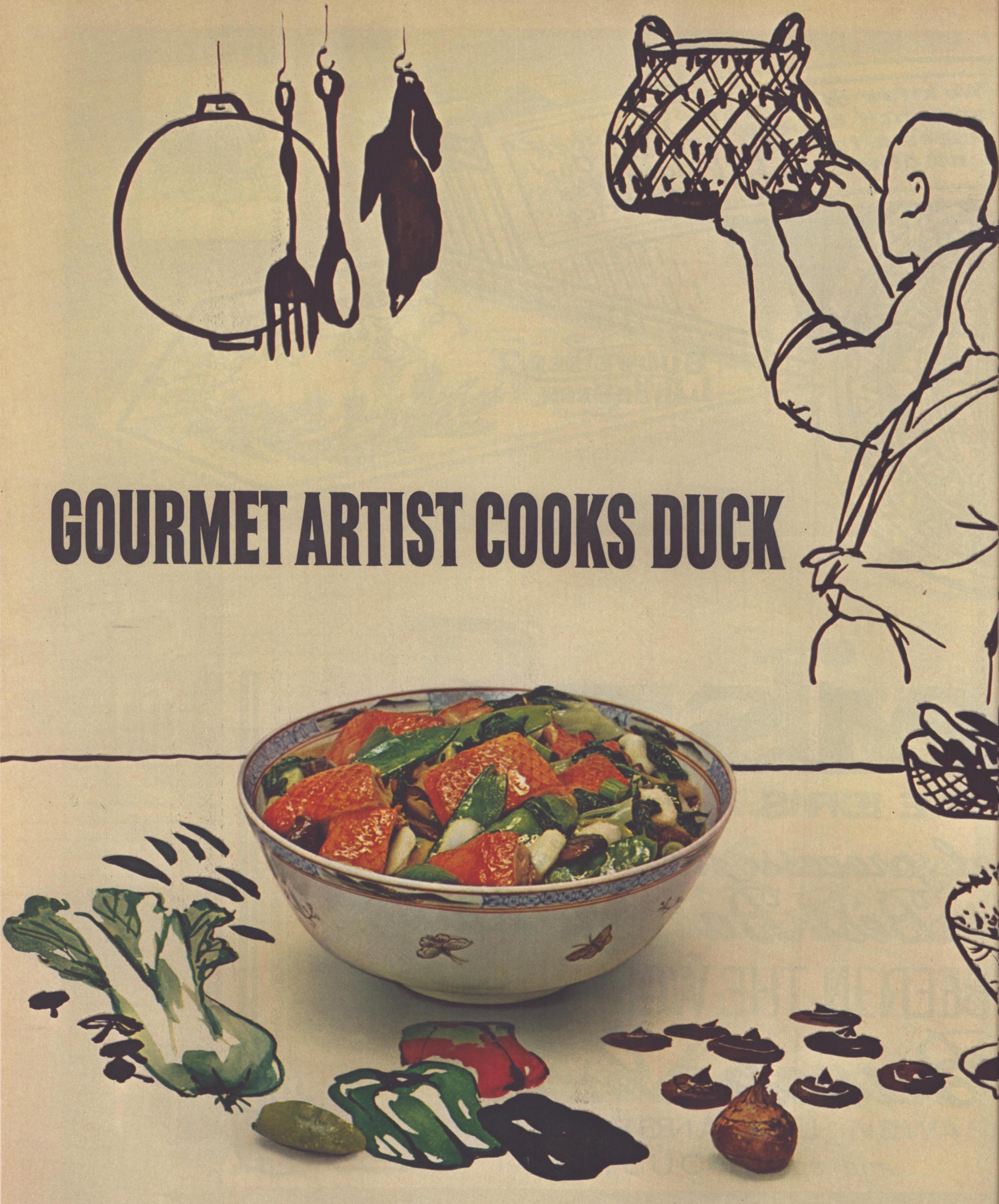
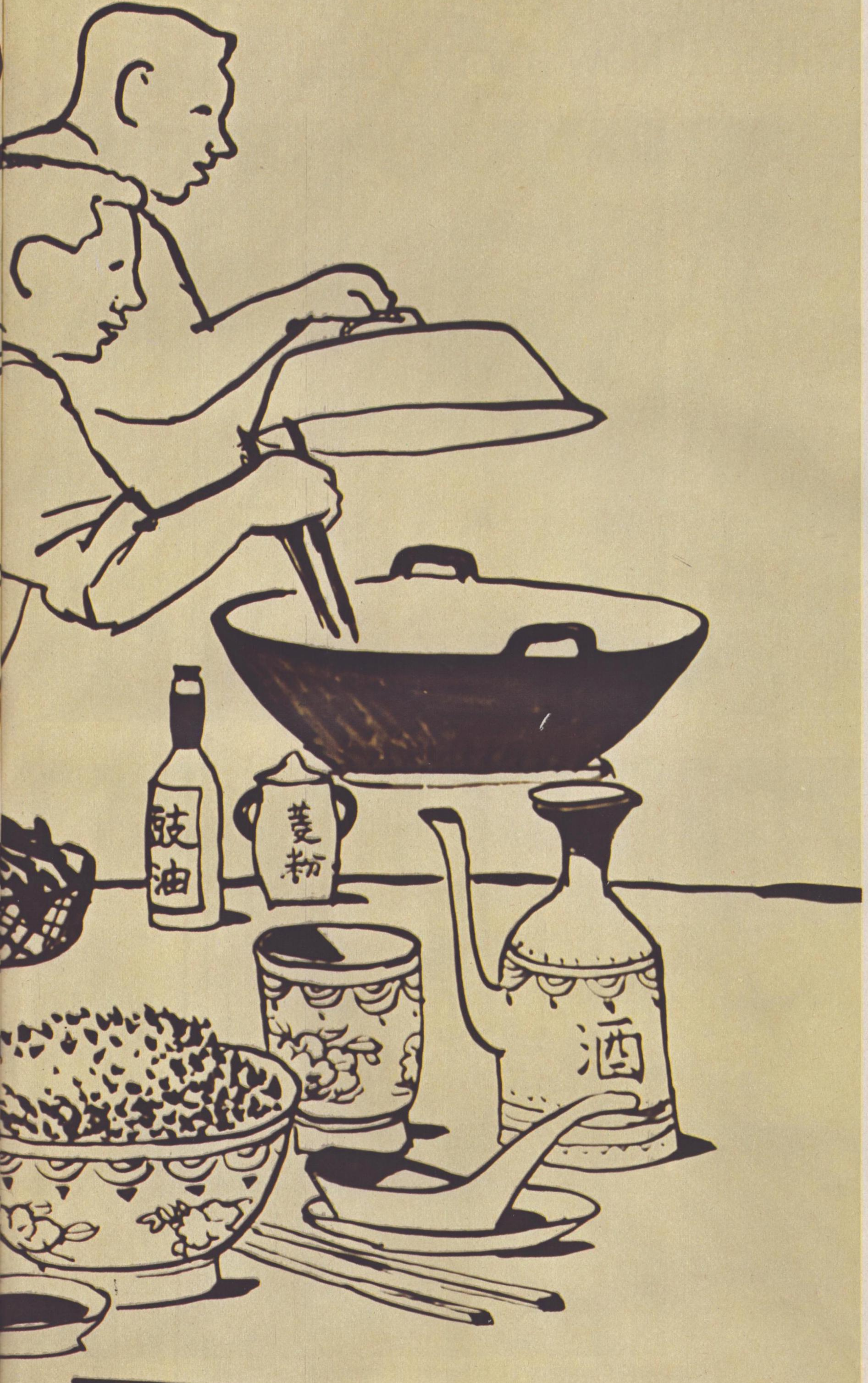
GOURMET ARTIST COOKS DUCK





PRODUCED BY MARILYN KAYTOR
ILLUSTRATION BY DONG KINGMAN

Do you have good *wok hay?* This Chinese expression, literally meaning "pan aroma," is often used to describe one who has mastered the secret of Chinese cooking. Hong Kong-American artist Dong Kingman has plenty of *wok hay* and has proved it by preparing the succulent duck-and-vegetable dish pictured opposite against his own "self-portrait" drawing of the artist at work in the kitchen. Kingman, whose watercolors hang in over 30 museums, often creates culinary still lifes for his friends—"never less than four nor more than 10." He considers dining "a delicate balance of taste and texture . . . not how much you gobble down." To achieve this, he advises: "Prepare well. Have vegetables washed, stringed, slivered, chopped—seasonings and meats waiting—ready for the final blending." This: a high-heat, toss-fry-steam process, taking mere minutes. "A good cook," adds Kingman, "knows his timing and the temperament of each element so that all ingredients are at the proper degree of doneness at the same time."

From these techniques and procedures, and the recipes below, come two of Kingman's duck specialties. His parting tip: "Chopsticks in the dining room mean chop-chop in the kitchen."

DUCK & VEGETABLES: Sizzle-heat 3 tbsps. peanut oil in large skillet. Using high heat, add minced clove garlic, minced ½-inch-thick slice scrubbed ginger root; cook, stirring, 1 min. Add (see preparation, quantities below) mushrooms, green pepper; toss-stir rapidly 2 mins. Add snow peas, *choy sum* (young Chinese cabbage) slivers, drained leaves; toss-stir rapidly 3 mins. Stir in 2 cups hot chicken broth, 1 tbsp. *hoisin* (red seasoning) sauce; cover; cook rapidly 3 mins. Uncover; stir in 2 tbsps. cornstarch, first dissolved in 2 tbsps. each water, soy sauce. Add few drops sesame oil; add duck pieces (see below), scallions, water chestnuts, first fried together in peanut oil a few mins. in separate skillet. Stir gently until sauce thickens, about 1 min. With rice, serves 4-6. *For vegetables:* Soak soft 9 large dried Chinese mushrooms about 20 mins.; remove stems, slice ⅛ inch thick. Coarsely chop 1 green pepper. Remove tips, stems, strings from 24 snow peas. Using 3 bunches *choy sum*, break green-leaf tops into salad-sized pieces, put in cold water; discarding outer stalks, string and sliver 3-inch-long centers ⅛ inch thick. Slice ⅛ inch thick white part 6 scallions and 12 peeled water chestnuts (may use canned). *For duck:* Roast 5-6-lb. duck at 325°F., 2½ hrs., basting with mixture ¼ cup water, 1 tbsp. each honey, tomato paste, soy, *hoisin* sauces, minced clove garlic. Chop unboned duck into 2-inch squares.

SPECIAL STUFFED DUCK: Marinate 1 hr., turning, 5-6-lb. duck in 2 cups sherry, 3 tbsps. soy sauce, ½ minced clove garlic; pat dry. Stuff with mixture 2 thinly sliced red onions (first cooked golden in 2 tbsps. peanut oil), minced clove garlic, minced ½-inch-thick slice scrubbed ginger root, 3 tbsps. *hoisin* sauce, ¼ tsp. each salt, pepper, ground cinnamon, cloves, fennel, anise. Sew both ends of duck; brown well in ½ cup peanut oil in 5-qt. Dutch oven. Drain oil; add 1 cup each hot water, marinade, chicken broth, 1 tbsp. *hoisin* sauce. Cover; simmer 2 hrs., or until duck is puffed, tender. Remove, quarter duck. Put 2 cups duck cooking liquid (remove fat) in large skillet; stir in 2 tbsps. cornstarch, first dissolved in little water. Add duck quarters and stuffing. Heat, stirring, few mins., till sauce thickens. On rice, serves 4-6.

END

Chesterfield People:

They like a mild smoke, but just don't like filters. (How about you?)

Dale McRoberts, Sr. is a building security guard in California

Tami Apt operates an art gallery in New York

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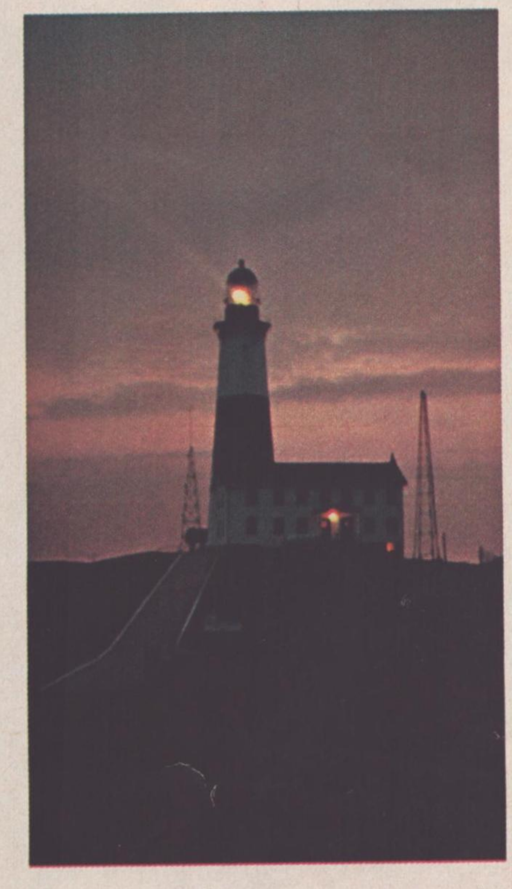
LONG ISLAND

It's a splinter left behind thousands of years ago by a backsliding glacier

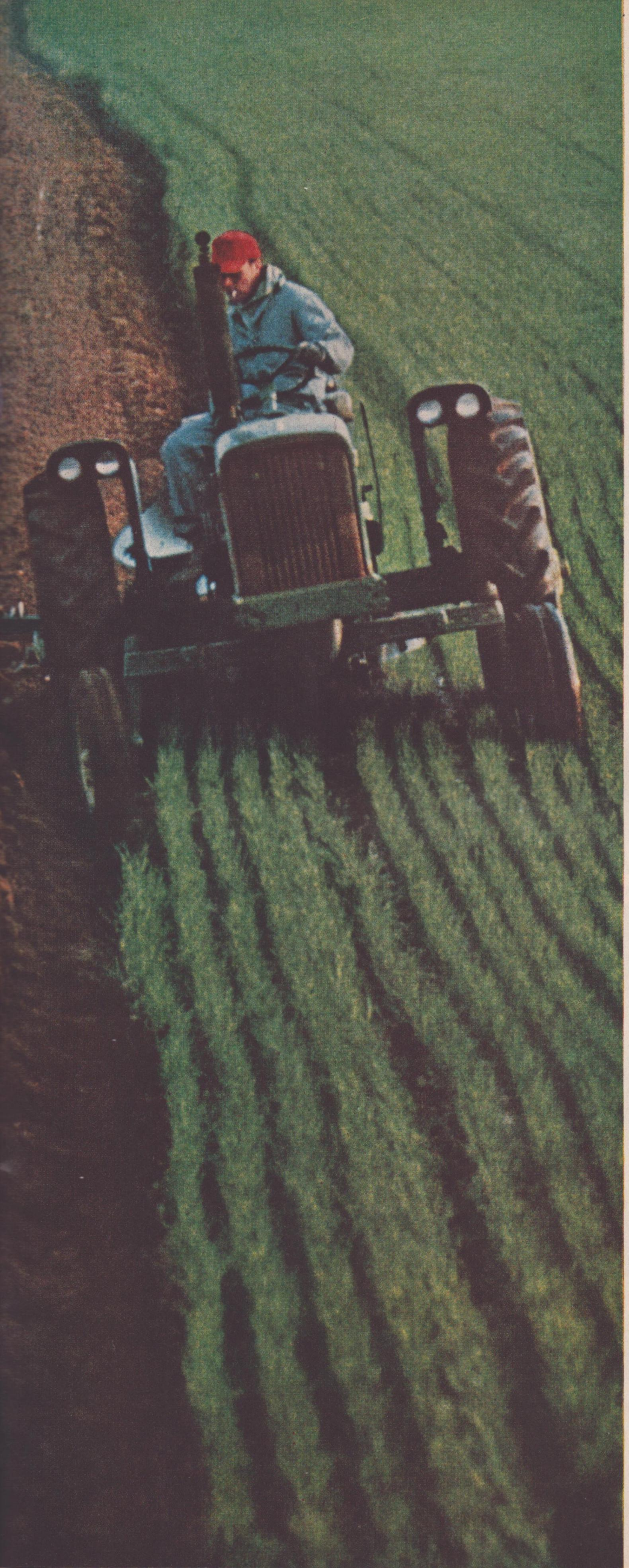
The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge swoops and curves across the mouth of the Hudson River, guiding automobiles from the west to Long Island. If a driver persists along the crowded highways, he will reach the eastern tip of the Island at Montauk Point, 118 miles from Manhattan, in about three hours. On his way, he will discover that this old accumulation of glacial debris is one of the pleasant surprises on earth. At its best in summer, it is really an island for all seasons.

continued

PRODUCED BY CHARLES CRANDALL
PHOTOGRAPHED BY JAMES HANSEN



Montauk Light has stood watch since the administration of George Washington.



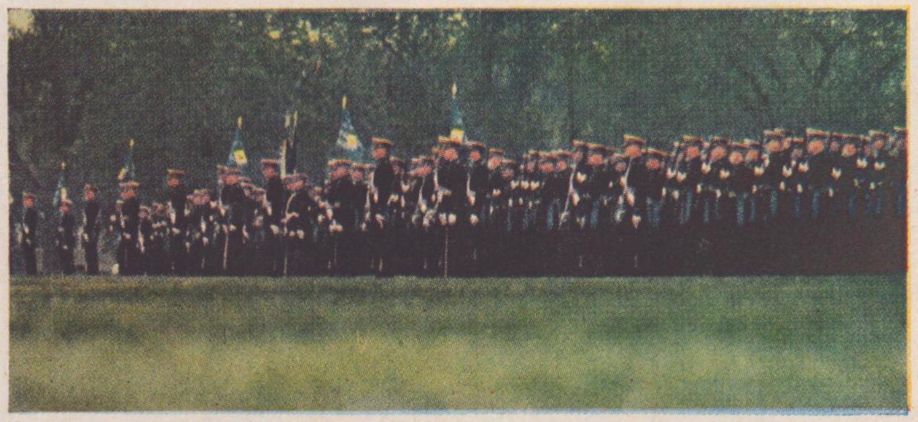
Spring

The white picket fences of Long Island villages are hung with crimson rambler roses in the spring. Horse-chestnut trees hold up lanterns of blossom, and potato growers begin to plow their black fields. Potatoes and ducks were once the primary crops of the Island. Now, as young people move eastward from the city and housing developments usurp the countryside, the main crops are college students and babies. Long Island is loud with population explosion. Old as it is, this land is for the young.

At Rocky Point, there are Easter lilies beside a church shaped like a fish.

A duckling fights his way out.

A dance on Long Island Rail Road.



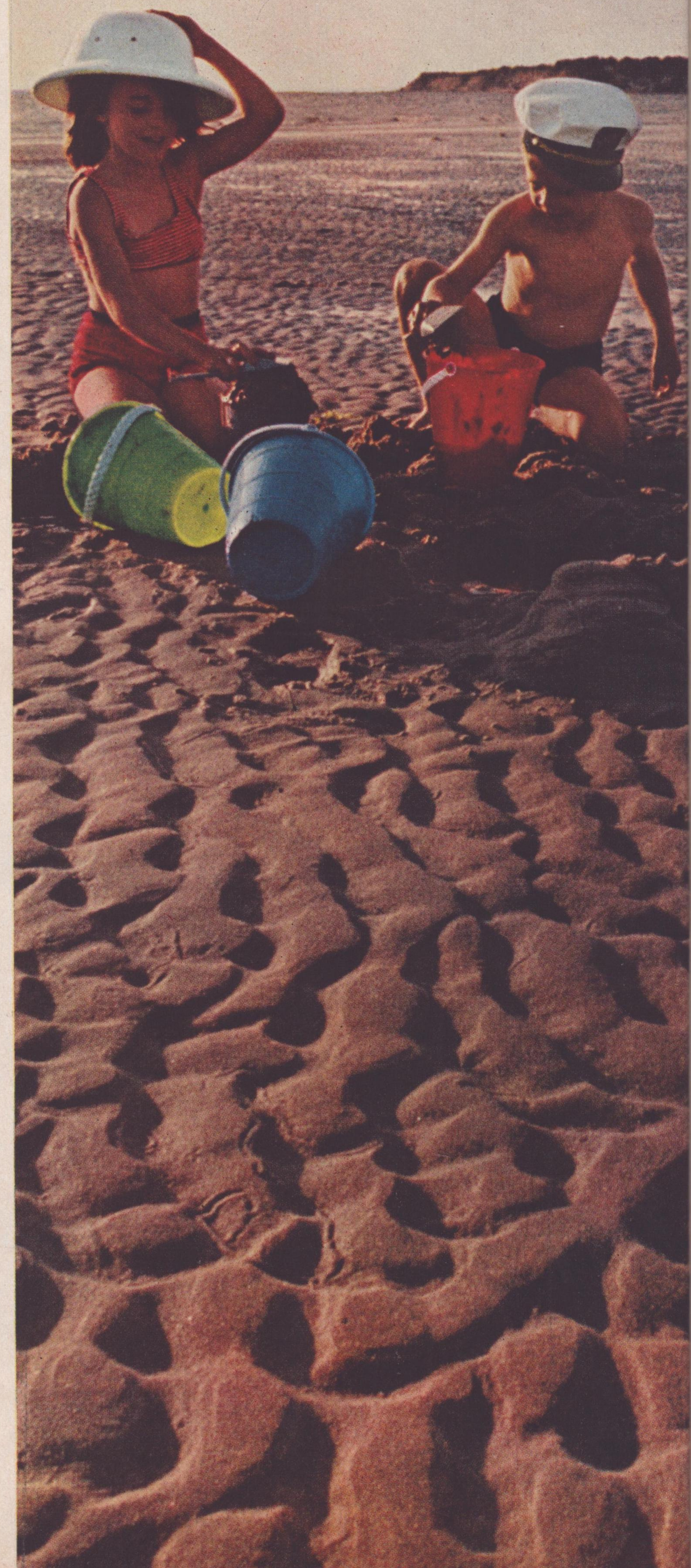
Graduating sailors of Merchant Marine Academy march at Kings Point.

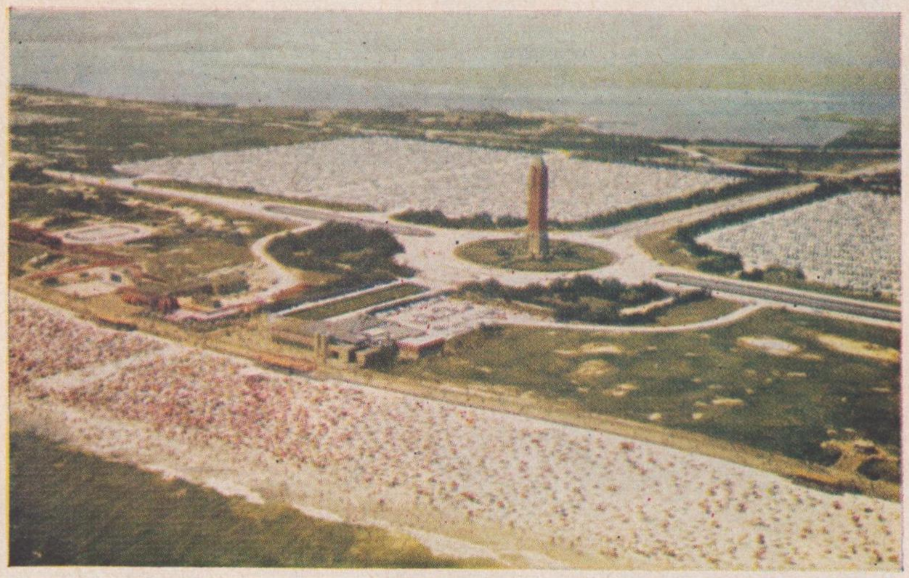
Mrs. Kenneth Rishe and her Karin, far left, belong to the Island's future. Claude Shwonik's potato fields are its fading past.

continued

This is the time of hot dogs and cold surf. The sailboats go out, the tourists arrive, the prices go up, and Lord, how the money rolls in. This summer was a dry one, as it was in most places along the seaboard. Golf-club fairways are brown, flowers faded, but land surrounded by water and bathed in sun is always a place of pleasure, with only small hardships. Anyone who cares to seek will find a hideaway from swarming crowds on the Island.

Summer





Jones Beach, named for Maj. Thomas Jones (circa 1692), is usually packed.

Days: on the waters, with sail and motor.

Fireworks blossom at Jones Beach.

Nights: plays at summer theaters.

Children, left, find their way to rippled tidewater beaches in quiet coves. Others stand up to the sea. Get-poor-quicks haunt the Aqueduct races (below).

continued

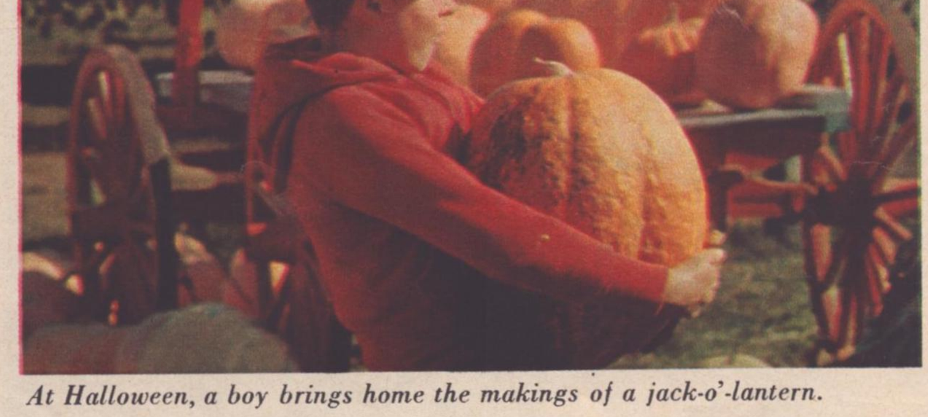
Come autumn, the Island burns with maples. High white oaks turn brown and yellow. Bayberry defies the falling year with its green fruit. Some village shops put up their shutters and move to Palm Beach. Now, the visitors have gone back to their offices, the waters are free of bathers and open to the clamming fleet. Schools call back their children. Cider mills are pressing windfalls. Harvested

Fall

cauliflower plants spread their unique fragrance, and the natives are at peace again.

A booted surf-fisher at Montauk.

The summer load of orchards.



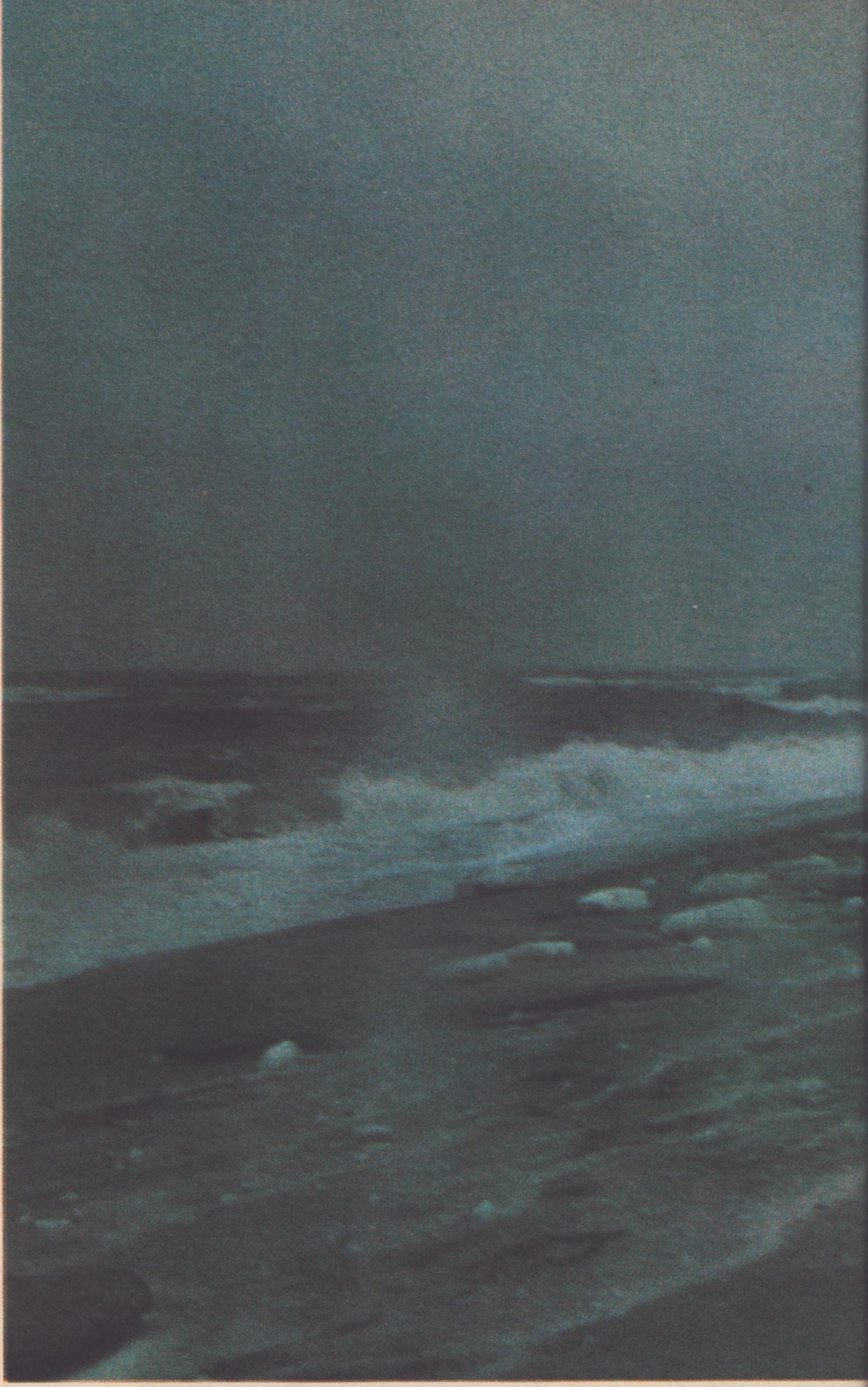
At Halloween, a boy brings home the makings of a jack-o'-lantern.

Berries and yew (far left) decorate the beaches when the summer folks have gone. In Queens, the Jets take over Shea Stadium from the Mets.

continued

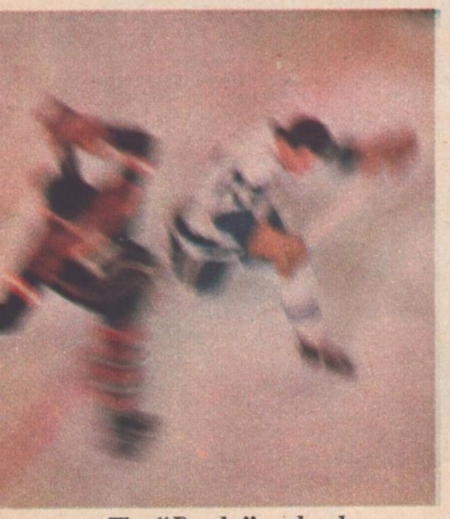
The smooth, soft Island of the other seasons turns cruel when winter comes. A householder with a sloping driveway needs muscle and a shovel and a small boy to help. The sea and the Sound whip up menacing storms. "Viggah," as a famous President used to call it, is required now. The Islanders have it and use it. The water is wild and the land snow-hidden, the roads slide under ice and slush. But there are compensations: Spring waits in the icicled bushes; and summer, not far behind.

Winter

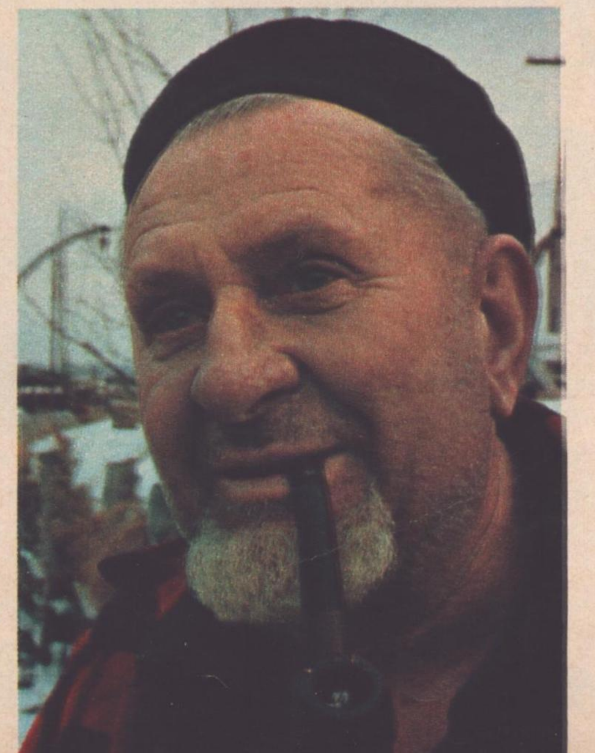


Snow paints the roof and rail fence of a house built in the 18th century.

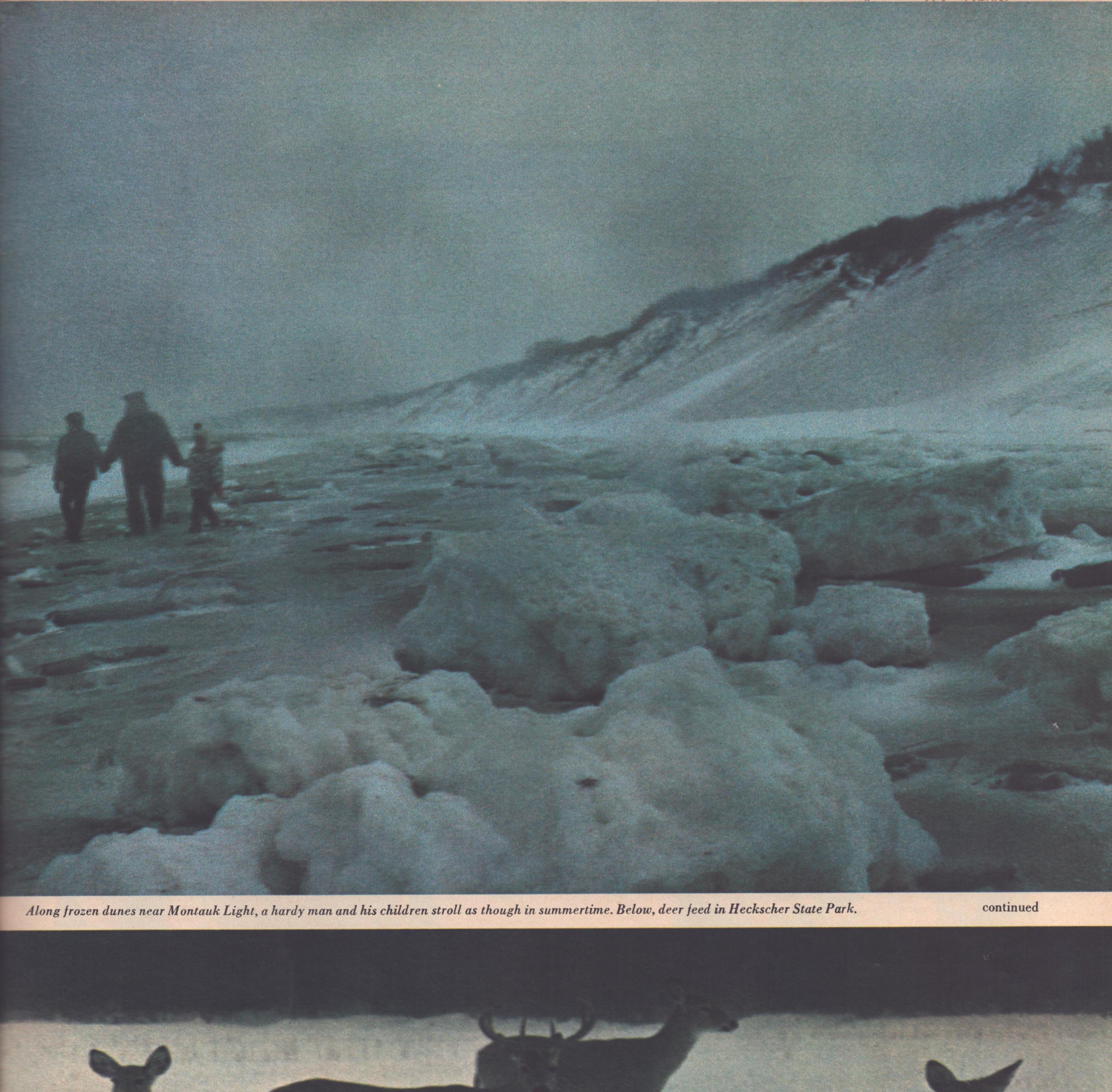
It covers the lawns and evergreens of another house not so ancient.



The "Ducks" at hockey.



B. A. Barstow, boatbuilder.



Along frozen dunes near Montauk Light, a hardy man and his children stroll as though in summertime. Below, deer feed in Heckscher State Park.

continued

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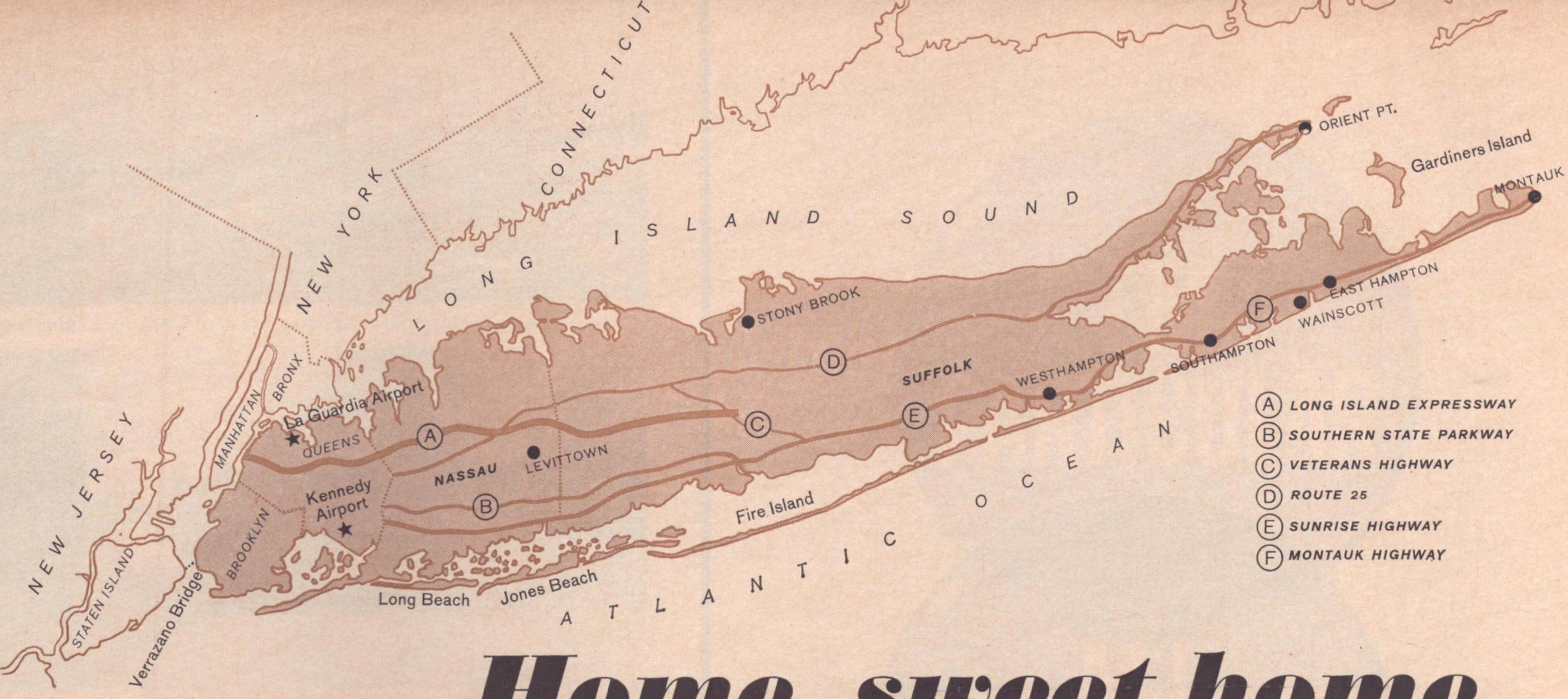
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Verrazano Bridge
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Fire Island
A LONG ISLAND EXPRESSWAY
B SOUTHERN STATE PARKWAY
C VETERANS HIGHWAY
D ROUTE 25
E SUNRISE HIGHWAY
F MONTAUK HIGHWAY

Home, sweet home, for seven million people

BY CHESTER MORRISON LOOK SENIOR EDITOR

JUST A GENERATION AGO, most of Long Island was prosperous farmland and a playground for the very wealthy.

The Morgans and the Pratts and the Chryslers and their peers in the lofty income bracket built castles surrounded by turf soft as a Persian carpet. They walled themselves in from the sea and the farmers. Some of the mansions still stand, but the squires are gone.

Into the vacuum came speculators who bulldozed field and forest and covered the land with identical "boxtown" bungalows in close-packed rows, and into the bungalows went young men with their brides (the split-level Colonial ranches came later). On Mondays, the air smelled of starch instead of pine.

The Island stretches east-northeast from Manhattan into the Atlantic Ocean. Roughly, its shape is that of a stranded whale, its head to the city and its flukes in the sea. There are 1,401 square miles of it—about as big as a King-sized Texas spread, give or take a few acres.

The new population pushes steadily east. Long Island is now a fragment of the vast city that swarms down the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to Washington—and on.

Still, on a hazy day in spring, when one looks out to sea, the lobster boats coast along the horizon. Potato patches are in flower, white blossoms lace the apple trees. But all about is the ceaseless rush of traffic.

Seven million people live on Long Island. More than half of them are jammed into Brooklyn and Queens. Yet those out in the towns and villages of Nassau and Suffolk Counties do not regard the two New York City boroughs as part of the "real" Island. And there are people who have spent all their lives in Brooklyn and still speak of going "out to the Island" on a Sunday. Going out anywhere on Long Island has become harder and harder. The total population is larger than that of all but seven of the 50 states of the Union. Nassau is now close to saturation. The rural greenery, the wild dunes and the quiet are in the eastern townships of Suffolk.

Nassau was a little slow in curbing the eager builders when the city people began moving out in great numbers. The regrettable result is clusters of crowded hutments, bravely painted, but with a minimum of landscape to relieve the drab monotony.

A notable exception is Levittown, where well-built small houses were bought 18 years ago for what seem now to be incredibly low prices. The families living there today are shaded by tall maples. Householders have built additions to suit their fancies, and pride of residence glows in their smooth lawns and pampered gardens.

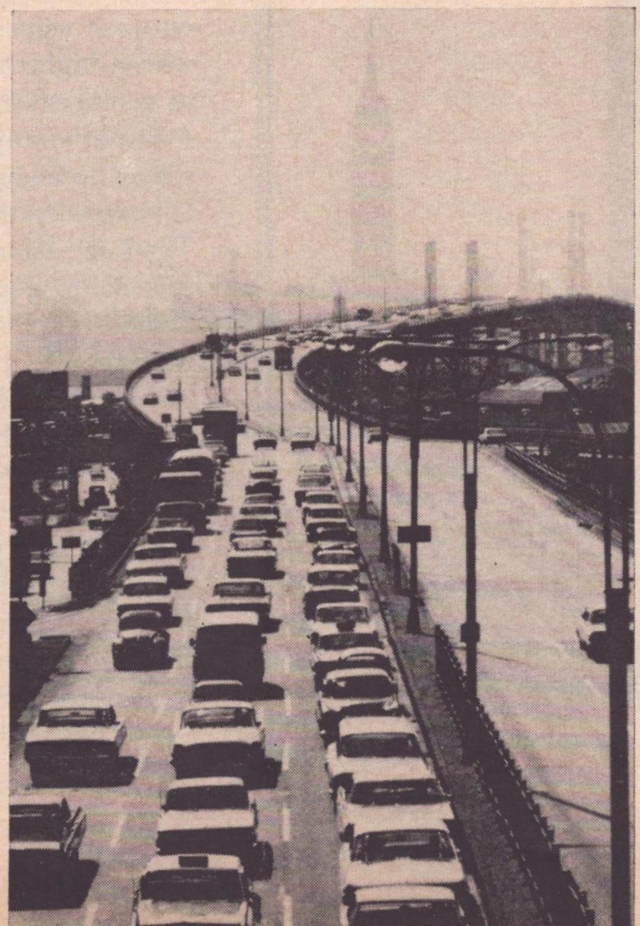
Suffolk County, profiting from Nassau's experience, gave early attention to zoning laws and preserved much of the charm it had in the plain-and-simple years. The Islanders also had a certain amount of help from wealthy owners of extravagant estates, who looked at their tax bills, said to hell with it, and turned their lands over to educational institutions. There are at least a dozen schools and colleges on Long Island now whose campuses have the long vistas that in other days were among the pleasures and privileges of great wealth.

But where the wealthy once enjoyed themselves, there is now a worrisome, unexpected problem of poverty. A Suffolk aircraft factory specializing in a plane that was discontinued had to cut back its operations—and the banks called in home mortgages. The Suffolk County unemployment rate is above the national average. Mortgage defaults increased 58 percent from 1962 to 1964 and now are running so far ahead of 1964 that Suffolk is one of the highest foreclosure areas in New York State. The island that lived on handsome bonus wages from defense industries has lost approximately 25,000 workers since 1953.

Suffolk's problem is its dead-end, far-out position. Raw materials must funnel in from the west over crowded roads, and as

continued

Many of the people who live on the Island have jobs in the city. The traffic jams morning and evening.



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"WHEREVER PARTICULAR PEOPLE CONGREGATE"
BE PARTICULAR

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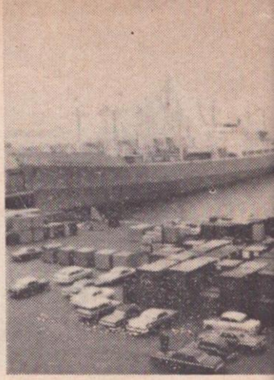


Manhattan's towers

In Levittown, a boy

The Island is what was left by a retreating glacier when the Ice Age ended

finished goods, go out the same way. Someday—people in the Hamptons hope never—there may be a bridge from Orient Point to New England that would end the county's isolation.

Long Island's history is fascinating confusion. The place was discovered in 1524 by Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian navigator who had been hired by King Francis I of France to find a short route to China. Verrazano was a kind of freebooter whose end is not clear—he was either hanged as a pirate or tomahawked by Indians. However he was disposed of, he knew Long Island was an island.

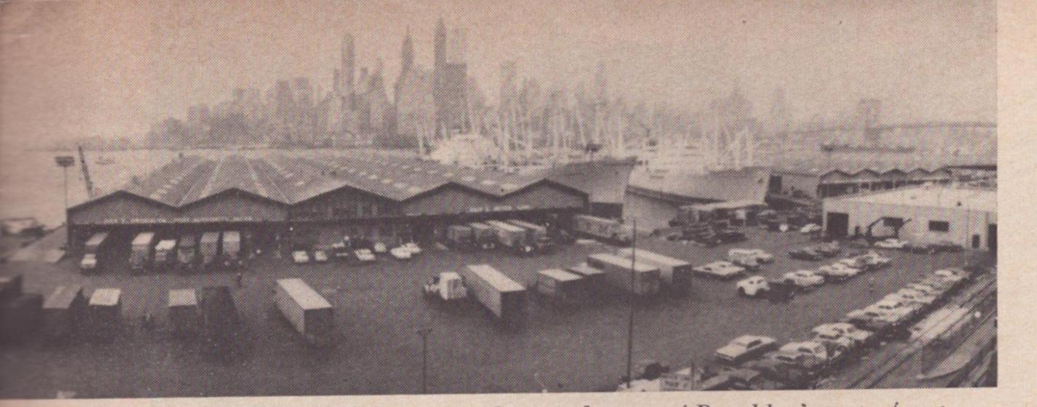
Then, in 1609, Henry Hudson, an English explorer hired by the Dutch to find the same shortcut, sailed past the Island in the *Half Moon*, but he thought it was part of the mainland. He continued until he discovered the Hudson River, which Verrazano already had discovered, and part of which is now called the North River—not because it is west of Manhattan, but because the Dutch settlers, who arrived soon after Hudson, called the Hudson the North River and the Delaware the South River. It was Hudson who gave his name to Verrazano's river. Then the British came and changed New Amsterdam to New York, and in 1776, there was a famous Battle of Long Island—fought in Brooklyn—which George Washington, an American of English descent, lost because the fleet sent by George III, an Englishman of German descent, was about to cut him off. Some natives of Long Island—mainly Indian tribes—meanwhile grew their corn and potatoes, and sold to both sides.

This agricultural enterprise was made possible thousands of years earlier when an Ice Age glacier, which had pushed everything before it, retreated and left the Island what it is today. The glacier's outwash slopes gently southward from two ridges of ancient hills, whose highest point is about 400 feet. These terminal moraines, as geologists call them, run the length of the Island, along the north fork all the way out to Orient Point and on the south fork to Montauk, which, to compound the confusion, juts farther east than Orient.

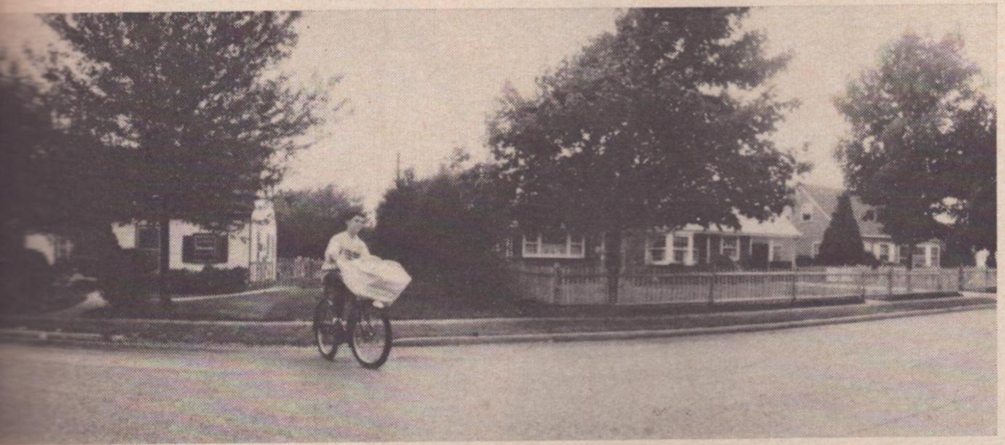
One of the Island's problems always has been transportation. The Long Island Rail Road (railroad is two words here) is the mainstay of the commuter and the butt of humorists. From the partially demolished Pennsylvania Station in Manhattan to Montauk, the running time is approximately four hours. The trains, some in a state of dishevelment because maintenance is expensive, usually manage to keep to schedule. Like most eastern railroads, the Long Island is broke. It is about to be bought by the State of New York.

Commuters are not dissatisfied with the Long Island, but to relieve the heavy load of the trains, highways have pushed out in all directions. The glut of traffic, however, fills them as soon as they are finished—some say before. The Long Island Expressway looked, on the drawing board, like the greatest thing since the Appian Way. Now, it is called the world's longest parking lot.

The resident Islander looks about and notices the water every-



jut skyward across the East River from the warehouses of Brooklyn's waterfront.



delivers Newsday, *by far the largest daily suburban newspaper in the country.*

where. Water as free as that means boats. He already is up to his neck in taxes and grocery bills and tuition fees for children thirsting after college degrees. He has two cars when one is expensive enough to worry about. So he buys a boat. When he does that, he could write a book, if he had time. It would be called *Under Sail to the Poorhouse*, or *How to Go Broke If You Really Try Hard*.

Having a boat is like having five more growing boys to feed. In the first place, it costs more money than ordinary people have to spend. It can be used on weekends and vacations from late May to early October; the rest of the year, it loafs in a boatyard at great expense. When the boating season approaches, it must be taken out of the boatyard, scraped, caulked, painted, rerigged, refitted and provisioned. But it gets a man onto the open water, with only armadas of other boats to watch out for. Away from the grass, browning in the drought. And it is great for growing callouses. There are several thousand boats in the Long Island waters right now, and in inexperienced hands, they give the marine police a headache.

There are still horses on the island that used to be the polo capital of the country. Polo is slowly reviving, but most of the riding horses are enrolled in hunt clubs. The clubs are worried because the need for more and more housing for people is a menace to their riding acreage. The old, comfortable life is falling back from the onslaught of the determined and often inconsiderate march of progress.

But some descendants of the old families continue in the old tradition. One is a man named Robert David Lion Gardiner. For 11 generations, the Gardiners have owned by deed from King Charles I of England an island that bears the family name. It sits in no-trespass splendor between Orient Point and Montauk Point.

Gardiner also owns and keeps up a mansion where President George Washington spent a night. He is dedicated to maintaining a visible channel of American history that is now over three centuries long. He owns another historic home, the White House, in East Hampton, with stone walls two-feet thick. From the front of the place, really the back, a manicured lawn slopes toward a 50-foot swimming pool. On either side of the lawn, under the big elms, are rows of evergreens planted to create perspective. At intervals along the aisle of trees are pieces of Roman statuary that Gardiner brought from Italy. At each corner of the pool are Italian sculptures of the four seasons.

There is an arboretum in Suffolk County named for Bayard Cutting, whose daughter gave it to the public. In charge there is a man who loves trees as a happy man loves his wife. "He is jealous of me," Mr. Gardiner says, "because I have a stand of virgin white oak on the family island that is better than his stand at the arboretum." To pay for all this, the lord of the manor built a shopping center on another family tract, in Bay Shore.

These are some of the things that make Long Island such a surprising mixture so close to the world's most clamorous city.

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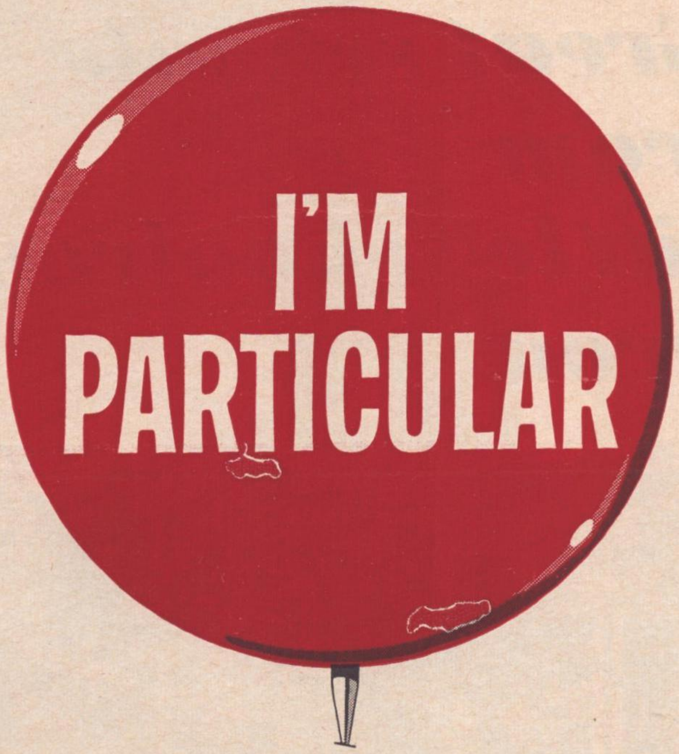

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"WHEREVER PARTICULAR PEOPLE CONGREGATE"
PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
20 CIGARETTES CLASS A
BE PARTICULAR

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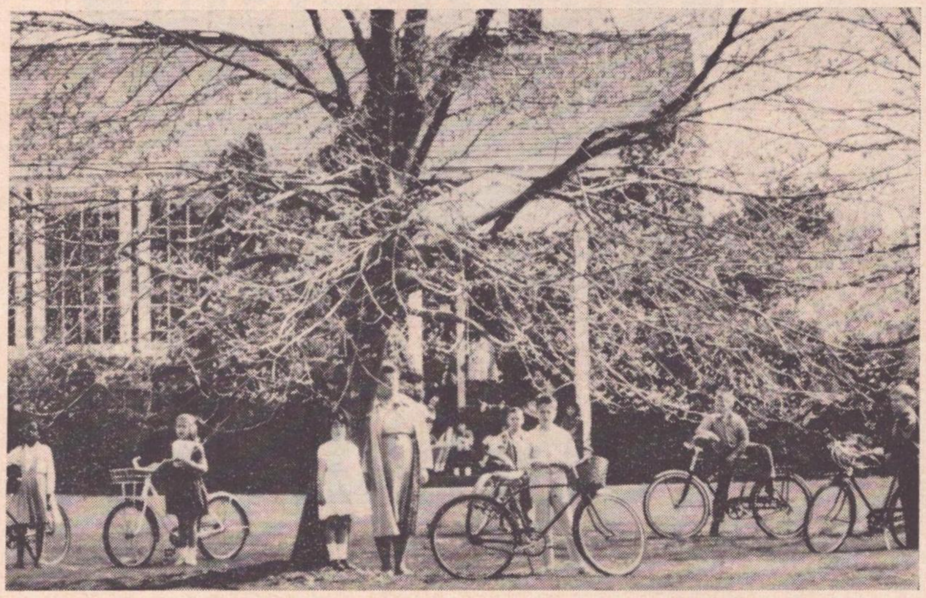
Great schools from little schoolrooms grow



The one-room elementary school at Wainscott has its own shaded campus.

In charge is Mrs. Edith Mansir, a teacher with grandchildren of her own.

A TOURIST DRIVING to East Hampton can do himself a favor by turning off Route 27 and slowing down for a look at Wainscott. He will pass a small house in a grove of trees, with small bicycles leaning against the trees. The shingled building is one of the Island's many pleasant surprises. It is a one-room schoolhouse.

Mrs. Edith Mansir, a patient, grandmotherly woman who has been a schoolteacher 24 years, presides over the 17 children who were her enrollment at the Wainscott school in the term that ended last June. She introduces them to the three R's, carries them along from the first grade to the fourth and passes them on to higher education. All 18 of the people in that room obviously love it.

Their schoolhouse is a relic of the Island's past. Some 50 miles to the northwest, at the other end of Suffolk County, is a busy, booming sample of its future, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, with 3,000 students. The new university, part of a big system, has a curriculum appropriately mystifying to a layman. At Stony Brook, the emphasis is on the sciences—thermodynamics, electromagnetic theory. There are even computers available. But there are also courses in the humanities—literature, art, music and the theater. On the drawing board are plans for a medical center expected to attract more than 400 students. It will work in close collaboration with advanced atomic research at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The brief history of the university is typical of what is happening all over the country to meet the needs of the constantly increasing student population. The university was founded in 1957. In 1960, work began on the site at Stony Brook, 480 acres of rolling, wooded hills donated by Ward Melville, a philanthropist who has been generous in other areas of the Island. In 1962, the school began its first term at its new location. There were quarters for 600 students. By 1969, there will be dormitory space for 6,500, with more to come.

The sudden development of this "instant university" and its inevitable expansion have caused some concern in the countryside because of the effects on housing, traffic and similar considerations. But plans are not being made haphazardly. Authorities of the quiet surrounding villages are always consulted. As the future crowds in, all are concerned to preserve what remains of Long Island's green legacy.

A twilight student rally on the grounds of the State University at Stony Brook. Some of the more irreverent students call the school's architectural style "neo-penal."

EPSILON OMEGA
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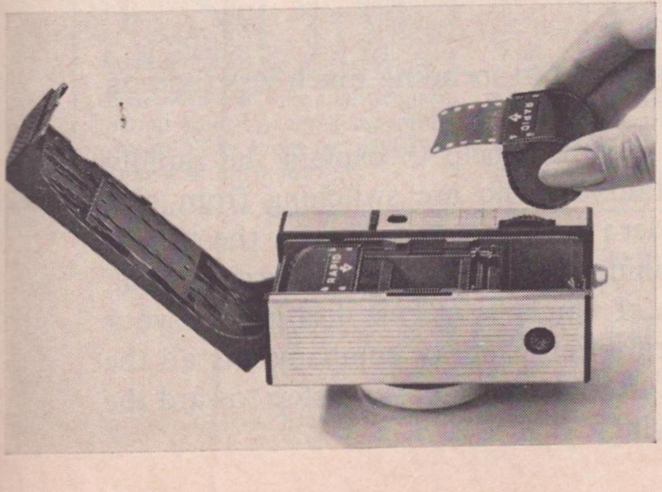
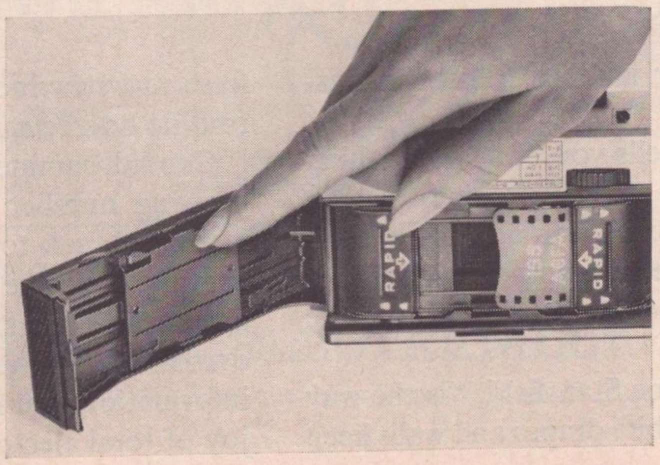


Now your pictures can come out really sharp with a *rapid* camera. It has a film-flattening plate in the back. No other kind of instant-loading camera but *rapid* has one. The flatter the film, the sharper the picture.



The Agfa ISOFLASH-RAPID is one of the first of the new *rapid* cameras. It costs $14.95 and comes in a complete kit. This includes a built-in flash, a long-lasting Mallory battery, 4 flashbulbs and film. The de luxe model, the Agfa ISOMAT-RAPID, costs $44 and has an automatic electric eye, simplified focusing and many other important features. Almost 2,000,000 of these new *rapid* cameras have already been sold in Europe. Drop by your nearest camera, department or drug store and see one of these remarkable new *rapid* cameras today.

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"The wonderful even comfort of flameless electric heating is a benefit our whole family can appreciate," reports Edward Stansfield of Mechanicsburg, Pa.

"FLAMELESS ELECTRIC HOME HEATING IS FAR AND AWAY THE CLEANEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE WE'VE EVER HAD"

In Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stansfield put it this way:

"For my money," Ed Stansfield tells you, "there's nothing that begins to match electric heating when it comes to real, down-to-earth comfort. Since we moved into our new electrically heated home, we've been able to stop worrying about drafts and cold spots. And we can also control the temperature room-by-room."

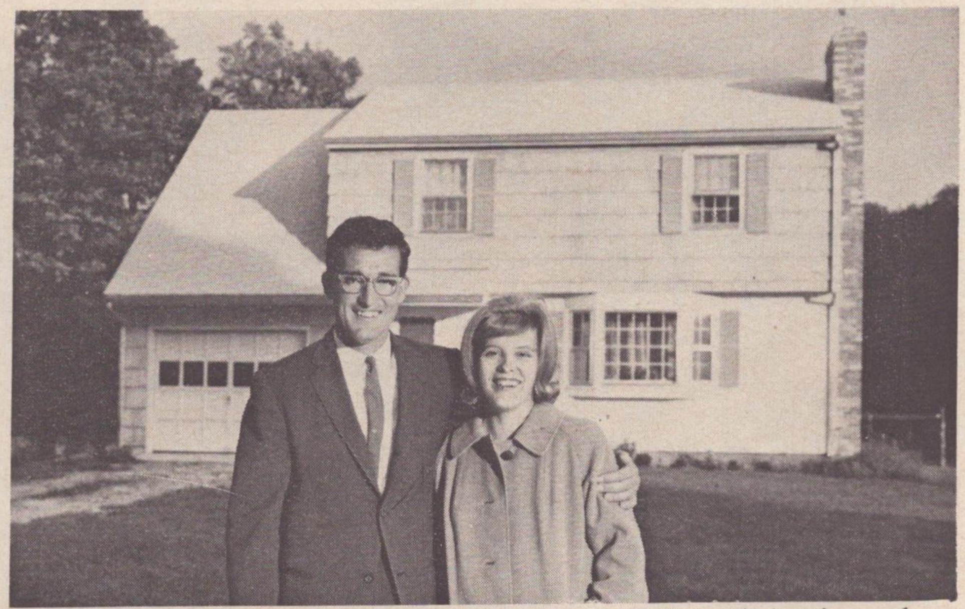
"What I like best," adds Marianne Stansfield, "is the way our house stays so clean! Even my white drapes and walls keep fresh and new-looking, and I'm spending much less time on routine housecleaning."

Candid comments like these help to explain the rapidly growing number of families who are switching from old-fashioned fuels to modern flameless electricity for their home heating. If you're planning to build, buy or modernize, think about the advantages of flameless electric heating for your own family. Your local electric utility company has all the information you need to take this important step toward the joy of total electric living.

Throughout America, nearly 2,000,000 families enjoy the modern values of flameless electric home heating

Wherever you live, and whatever the price range of your home, you'll find electric heat has practical values for you, too. Here's what four representative families have to say about its reasonable cost:

OHIO BUSINESS EXECUTIVE George Wern installed electric heating three years ago when he built his new 7-room home in North Canton. He reports, "Beyond any doubt, our electric heating system gives us better value for our money than any other type of heat we could have chosen."

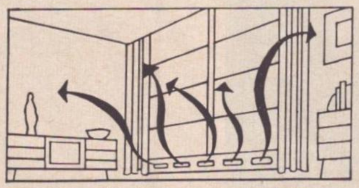


CONNECTICUT DAIRY FARMER John Bass says that "electric heating makes all the difference" in his family's new 7-room Scotland, Connecticut, home. He reports, "Electric heat isn't costing us a penny more than the kind of heat we had before—and it certainly delivers a lot more comfort."

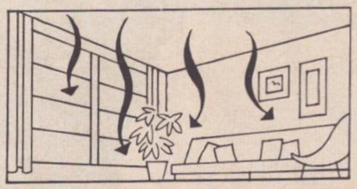
MISSOURI OFFICE WORKER Don Duncan has lived in his electrically heated 6-room home in suburban St. Louis through five cold winters. He reports, "Particularly when you take into account all of the extra benefits we're getting, I'm more than satisfied with the cost of electric heating."

WEST VIRGINIA LAND AGENT Dunlap Brady of Summersville converted his 90-year-old, 12-room home to electric heat in 1961. He reports, "One reason we find electric heating so economical is that we're paying only for the heat we actually use—nothing is ever wasted up the chimney flue now."

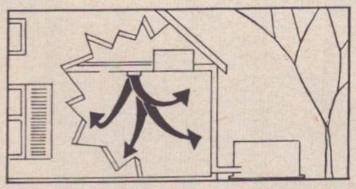
Only electricity offers flameless heating and so many different types of equipment to choose from!



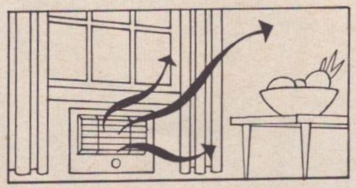
Baseboard units take up little space, permit room-by-room temperature control. Two types are available: radiant or hot water.



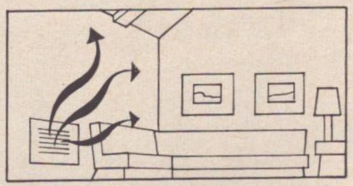
Ceiling cable is invisible. Wires less than 1/8" thick are concealed within ceilings. Each room's temperature is individually controlled.



Heat pump heats home in winter, cools it in summer. One thermostat setting maintains any desired year-round temperature.



Wall panel heaters, with heating coils behind decorative grilles, provide radiant heat with natural or fan-forced convection.



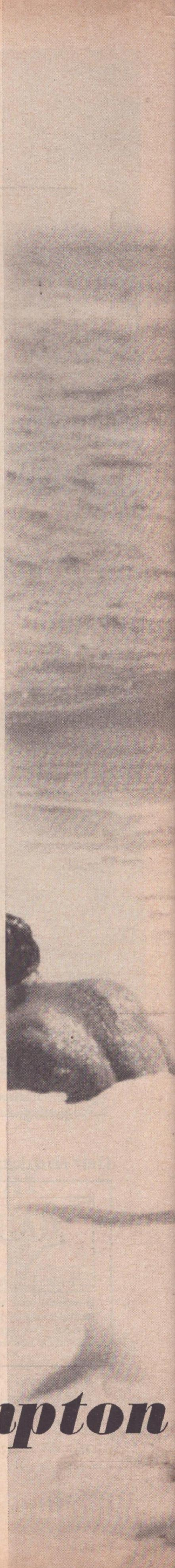
Central systems are available for either hot water or warm air heating in which flameless electric units supply the heat.

For that wonderful feeling switch now to electric heating—it's flameless!

YOU LIVE BETTER ELECTRICALLY

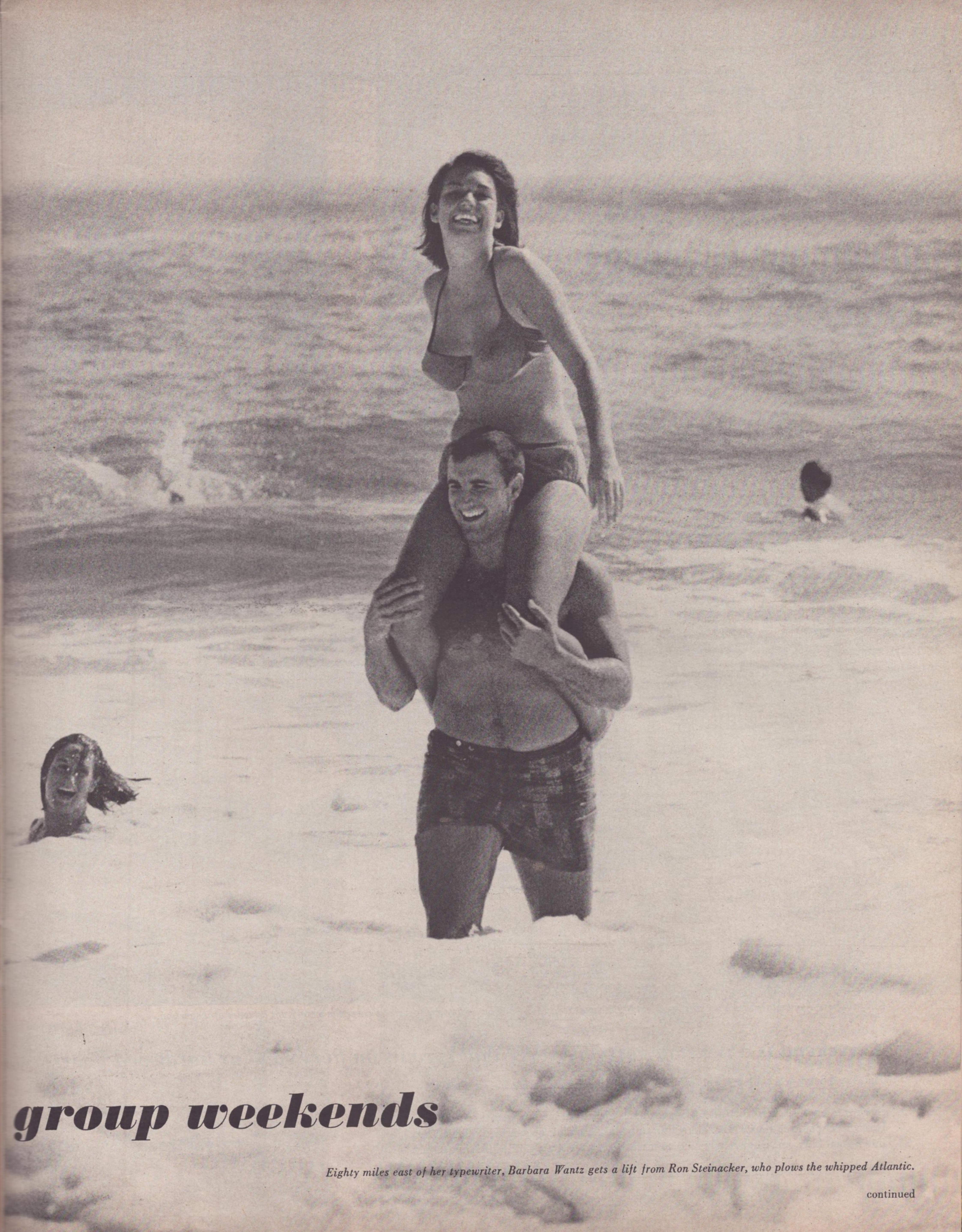
Edison Electric Institute, 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

Work: Sue Howard at sink; Sandy Mezey, Penny Bertsch, Suzanne Emerson, Barbara Wantz at news. Play: Pierson Mapes gets the eye from Sue.



Westhampton

IT ISN'T JUST the breeze in the Westhampton, L.I., air that draws packs of junior refugees from hot Manhattan careers every Friday night. Six tanned bachelors, sharing fancy rent for a Victorian eyesore, itch to get to the beach. So do the five slim girls who split Duck Inn, their 1½-room coop set on dune grass and poison ivy. Swift and free, the surf is an icy launching pad for intergroup maneuvers.



group weekends

Eighty miles east of her typewriter, Barbara Wantz gets a lift from Ron Steinacker, who plows the whipped Atlantic.

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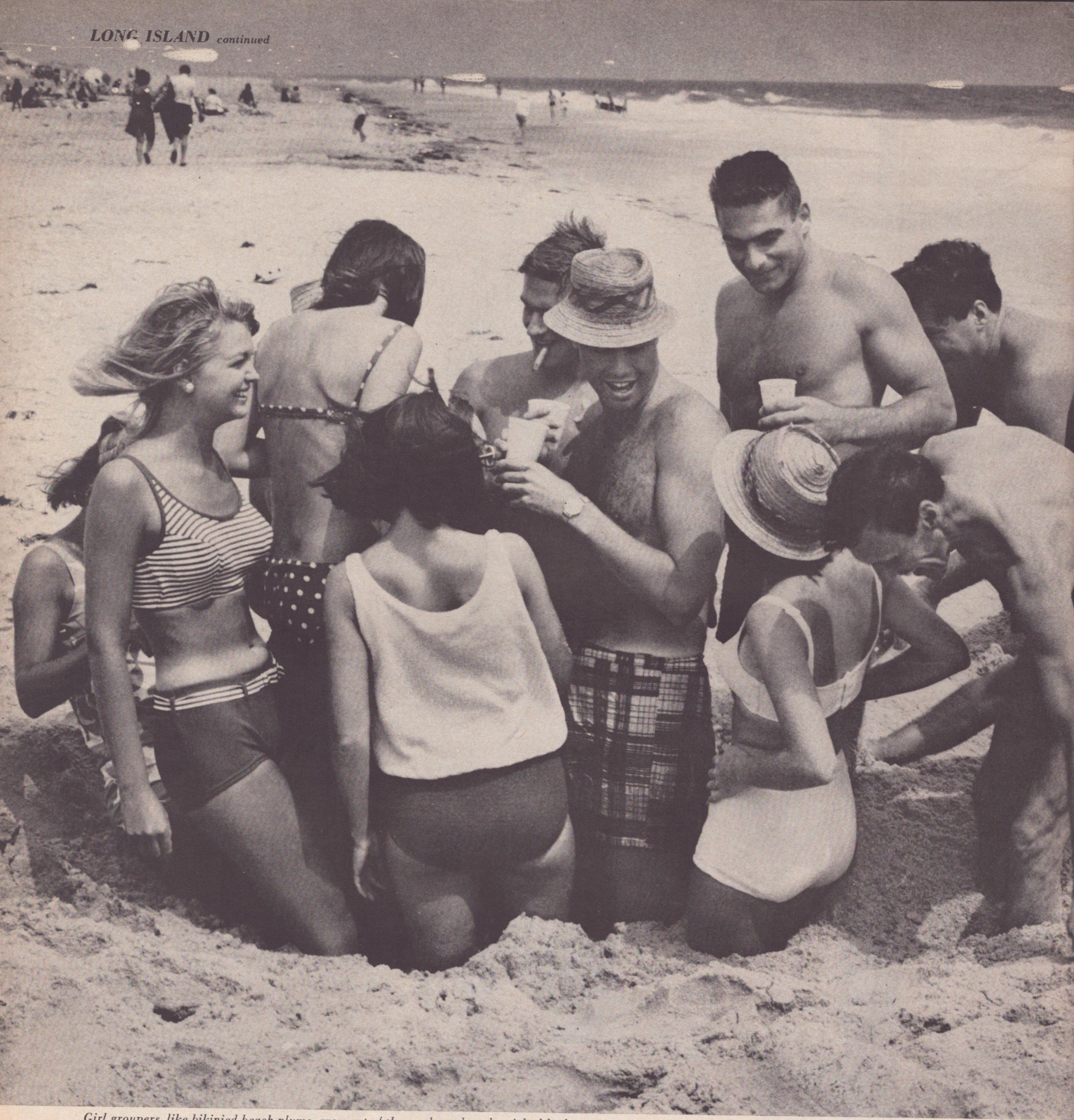


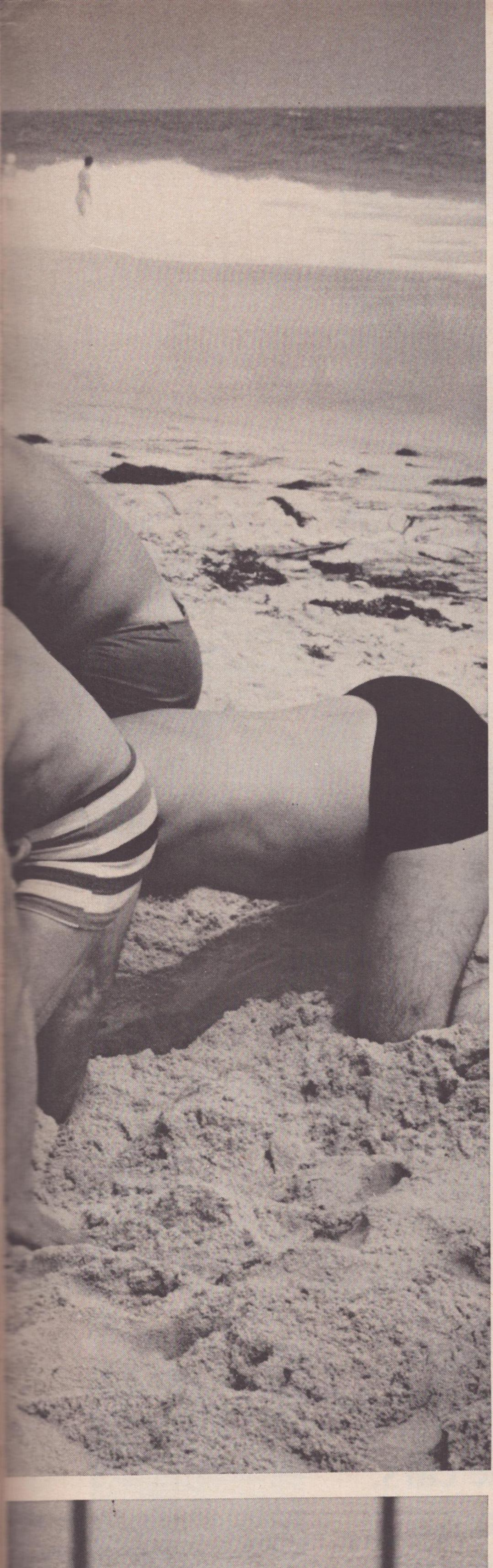
Girl groupers, like bikinied beach plums, grow out of the sand, ready to be picked by boy groupers who cover the waterfront on tours of inspection.

A weekend is a nonstop portable party that sprouts on fiery sand or hardwood floors

The Island party gets rolling at Saturday breakfast, mixed-doubles matches or the supermarket, then snowballs on the beach. By evening, 50 to 150 groupers, without invitation, check into one backyard for volleyball and more talk, move indoors as the fog settles. Hosts never panic at dinner time. Many groups arrive with their own steaks. Others dish into a giant kitty, and a committee races to meet the 11 p.m. closing of the butcher shop.

Backyard at Duck Inn, girls pour coffee for morning guests on the quiet bay side of their house. Later, they shift across the road to the ocean, too choppy for swimming.

PRODUCED BY BETTY LEAVITT PHOTOGRAPHED BY SUZANNE SZASZ



Girls and boys in their twenties, dressed alike in button-down shirts, shorts and sneakers, mix on a living-room floor, trade names and numbers. Few date on weekends. "I'll call you in the city," boys say.

Atop a dune, Sue and Pierson are away from groupness. Below them, expanses of vacant beach stretch between the clumps of people in heated talk on how to beat Sunday-night traffic back to the city.

END

BMC's Austin Healey wins its class at Sebring! All British Motor Corporation cars come equipped with Champions

BMC, maker of MG, Austin, Morris and other fine cars, installs Champion spark plugs in all its cars because Champions have no equal for dependable performance. (Champions are the overwhelming first choice of both race winners and car makers the world over!) Why settle for less in your car?

DEPENDABLE
CHAMPION
SPARK PLUGS

To feel new power, instantly, put new Champions in your car now and every 10,000 miles!

Let's go Mets
P.S. 132 B'KIYN

Youthful tenants of the upper deck at Shea Stadium fly banners for their implausible heroes.

Long Island's own:

THE MET SET

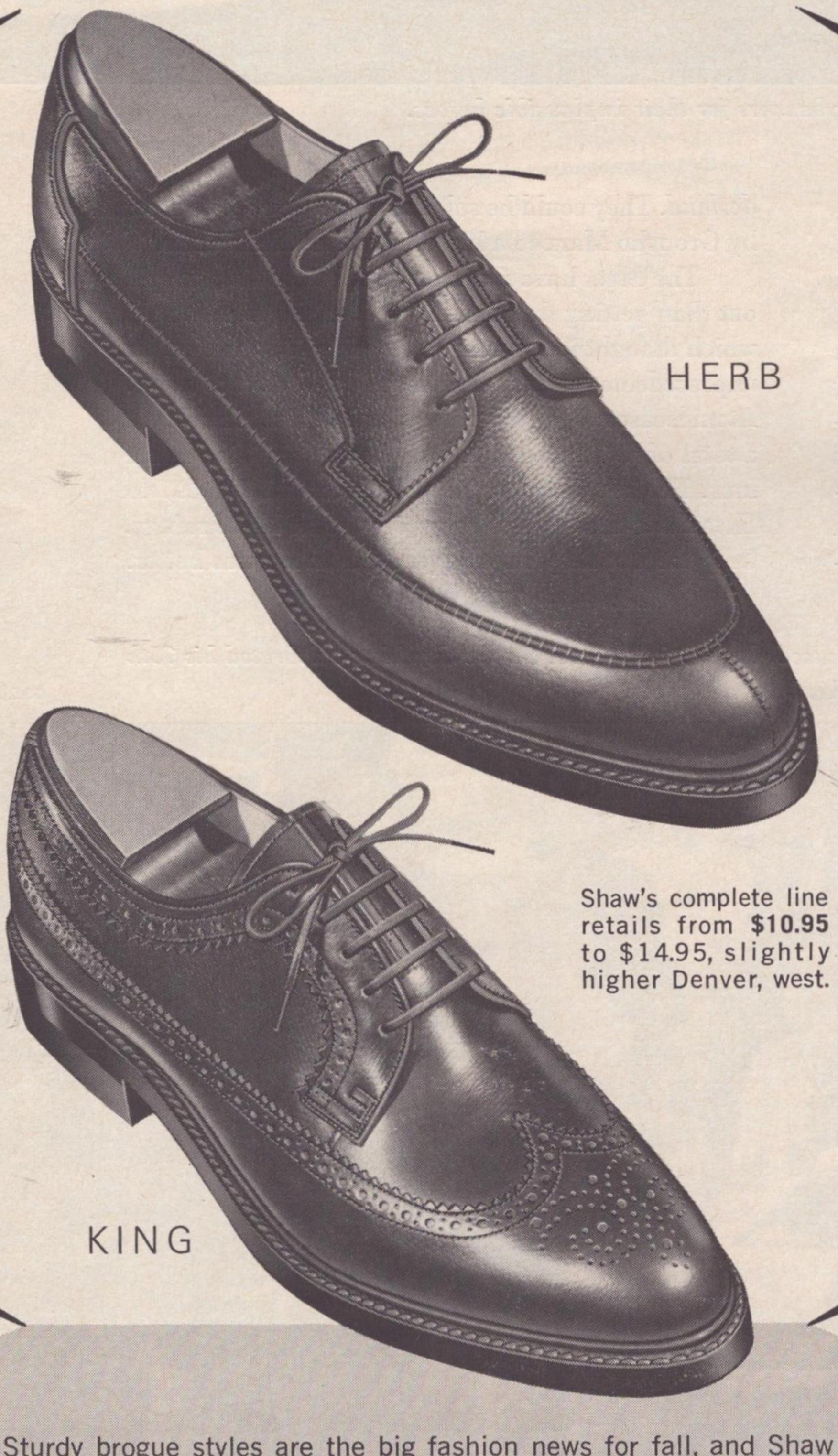
To WRITE OFF the New York Mets and their fans as a summer phenomenon would be like dismissing Tommy Manville as fickle. It would be an understatement. For profitable ineptness, the Mets surpass Primo Carnera, Warren Harding and the Cherry Sisters. They would have provided Lewis Carroll with material for an allegory madder than *Alice in Wonderland*. They could be subjects for a keynote address by Groucho Marx to a hierarchy of headshrinkers.

The Mets have far more trouble getting people out than getting them in. They have shown baseball, which thought it had seen everything in statistics, an unprecedented contradiction in losses and revenue. At midseason, 3½-years old, they had lost, since 1962, a total of 396 games, yet had drawn 4,729,557 home fans. Their 1964 cellar thrashings lured 1,732,597 to Shea Stadium, the club's new orange-and-blue refuge. Only the Los Angeles Dodgers' 2,228,751 was better.

Monologue by Manager Casey Stengel leaves umpires amused, but not influenced. On the day Mets celebrated his 75th birthday, Stengel broke his hip, an injury that may end his baseball career.

continued

beautiful,
BRAWNY BROGUES
by
shaw



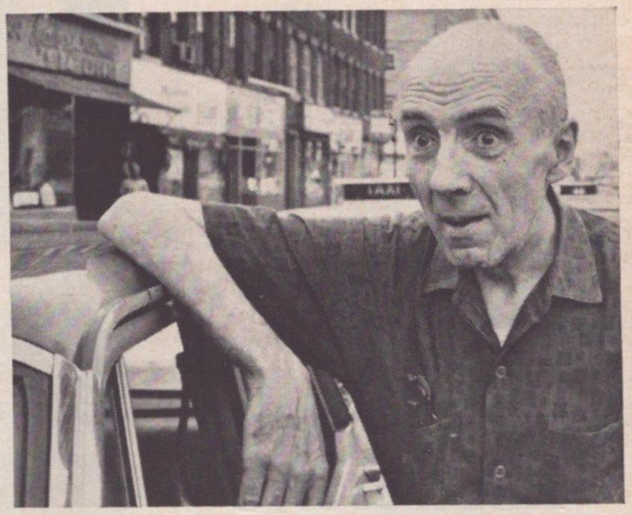
Shaw's complete line retails from **$10.95** to $14.95, slightly higher Denver, west.

Sturdy brogue styles are the big fashion news for fall, and Shaw has two of the very best! Both feature beautiful dark brown Olympian softly-grained leather, shadow antiqued; storm welts and long wearing leather soles, with flexible fit and comfort. Also available in black. These are but two from Shaw's complete line of men's shoes for dress, casual or work wear. If your dealer doesn't have them write us!

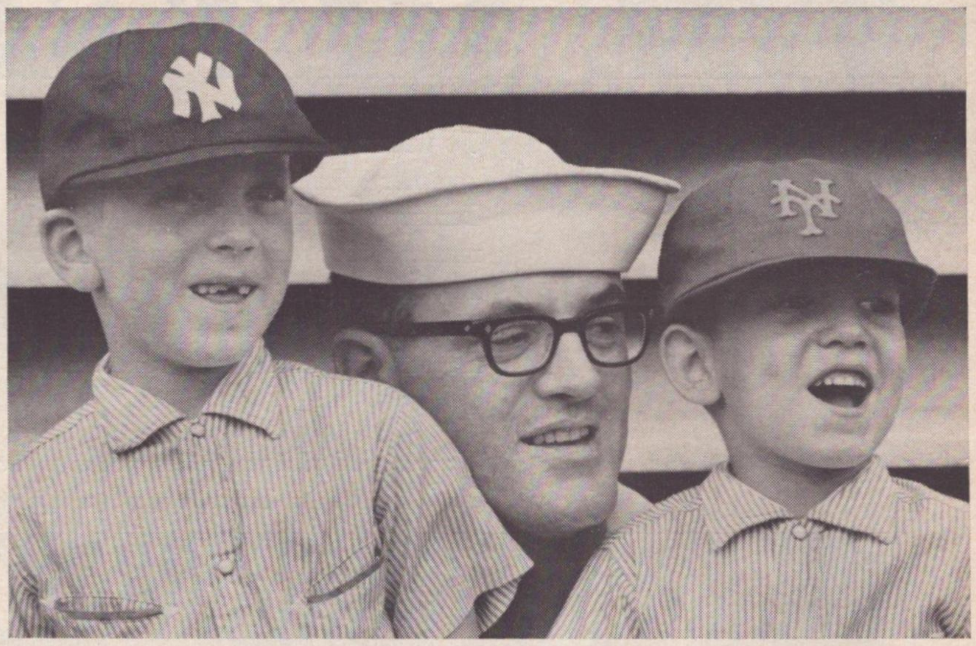
shaw **M. T. SHAW, Inc.**
Coldwater, Michigan

"Over 43 years of quality shoemaking"

The most exciting failures in baseball inspire Met fans to cheer glorious defeat



"I hated the Dodgers when they left town," says Brooklyn taxi driver Ed O'Connor. "I like the Mets because they brought National League baseball back to Brooklyn."



"I used to be a Giant fan," says Aviation Ordnance 1st Class James Brady. James, Jr., seven (left), likes the Yankees, but Danny Brady (right), age five, dissents: "I'm a Met fan 'cause sometimes they win."

As a baseball team, the Mets are an unreasonable facsimile. They are also the world's most honored failures. Although the faults of the Mets, dear Brutus, lie in themselves, their appeal lies more in the curious tastes of their followers, who split into four gate-storming legions:

There are the youngsters, straining to identify with a team free of legend, tradition, glory and heroes they heard about, but never saw.

There are the high-school and college students, who discovered in Shea Stadium a cool date palace and in the Mets a vicarious revolt against the success standard.

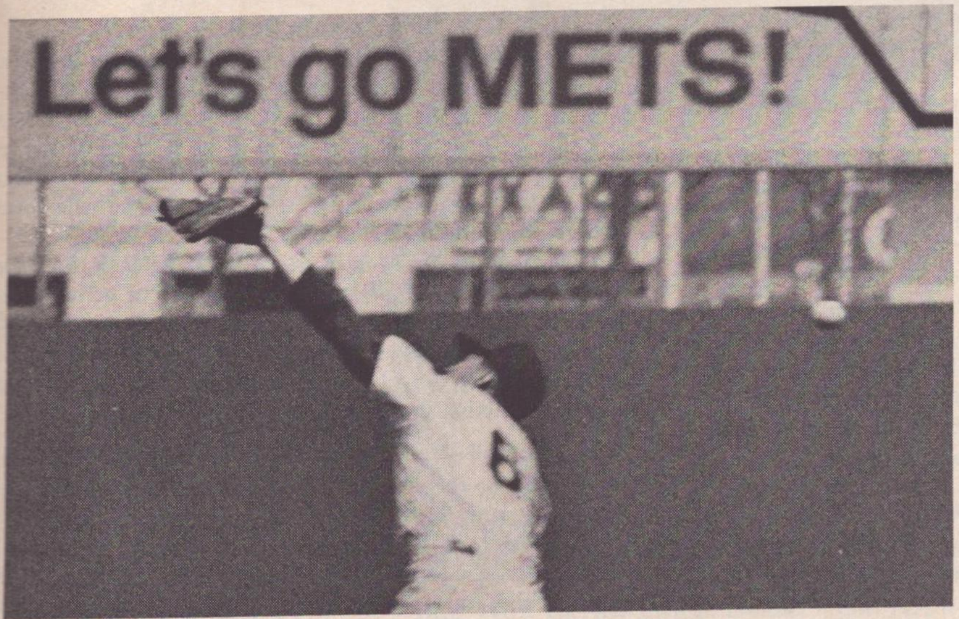
There are the resurrected National League loyalists, the old Brooklyn Dodger and New York Giant rear guard bound together also by their common hatred of the Bourbon Yankees.

And there are those who respond instinctively to the call of the underdog, people who will accept defeat if their team goes down with gusto.

Most important is the first group, the kids,

PRODUCED BY WILLIAM J. MCKEAN
PHOTOGRAPHED BY JAMES HANSEN

Louise Ramsey, of West Babylon, Long Island, was a Yankee lover. "Now, I'm a Met fan," she says, "because I root for underdogs, and the Mets will be top dogs yet."

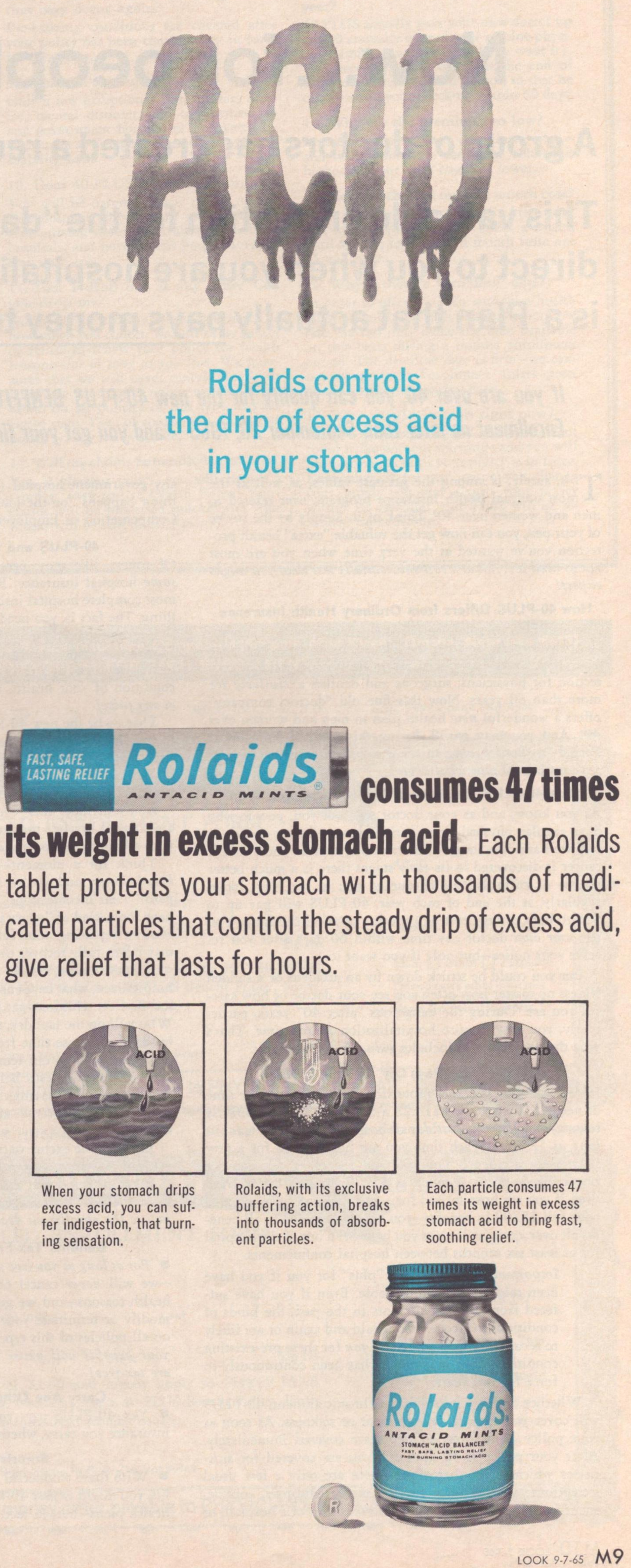

Let's go METS!

Off-target throw from outfield floats past the reaching glove of Met infielder Bobby Klaus.

rooters of today and tomorrow, parading through their concrete wonderland, with bugles screaming, organized hullabaloo and huge homemade banners flaunting homespun slogans.

In their sneakers, sweaters knotted around their waists, and carrying brown paper bags stained with peanut-butter sandwiches, they are not unlike the kids of another day at Ebbets Field. And if their Mets resemble anything that's gone before, it would be the Dodgers of the thirties. But the psyche of Ebbets Field was less complex than that of Shea Stadium. Brooklyn loved its Bums, but never confused comedy with quality.

END



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Rolaids controls the drip of excess acid in your stomach

FAST, SAFE, LASTING RELIEF Rolaids® ANTACID MINTS consumes 47 times its weight in excess stomach acid. Each Rolaids tablet protects your stomach with thousands of medicated particles that control the steady drip of excess acid, give relief that lasts for hours.

When your stomach drips excess acid, you can suffer indigestion, that burning sensation.

Rolaids, with its exclusive buffering action, breaks into thousands of absorbent particles.

Each particle consumes 47 times its weight in excess stomach acid to bring fast, soothing relief.

Rolaids. ANTACID MINTS
STOMACH "ACID BALANCER"
FAST, SAFE, LASTING RELIEF FROM BURNING STOMACH ACID

SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, SEPTEMBER 26, 1965

Now...for people over 40 only—

A group of doctors has created a remarkable new health plan just for you!

This valuable protection for the "danger years" ahead pays extra cash direct to you when you are hospitalized and–for the very first time–here is a Plan that actually pays money to help keep you well!

If you are over 40, you can qualify for the new 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN, if you mail your Enrollment no later than September 26, 1965—and you get your first month for only $1.00!

This, surely, is among the greatest values, as well as the most unusual health insurance program, ever offered to men and women over 40! Think of it. Simply by the stroke of your pen, you can now get the valuable "extra" health protection you've wanted at the very time when you are most apt to *need* it... *all at a cost substantially less than you might expect!*

How 40-PLUS Differs from Ordinary Health Insurance

The 40-PLUS Benefit Plan has been created by an insurance company *run by doctors,* the Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, which has specialized in health and accident protection for physicians, surgeons and dentists *exclusively* for more than 60 years. Now this fine old "doctors company" offers a wonderful *new* health plan to men and women over 40! And you may enroll during this Limited Enrollment Period—*without having to see a company representative or without any red tape whatsoever!*

How 40-PLUS Helps Your Doctor Keep You Well

As you know, and as your doctor will tell you, people who have regular physical examinations have a better chance to stay well and live longer. For example, doctors know that if cancer is discovered in its early stages there is a much better chance of curing it. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, at the end of each year, 40-PLUS will pay up to $10 to help pay the cost of a routine physical check-up. You see *your own* doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice—but only if you want to.

But you could be struck down by an accident or a sudden illness no matter how often you see your doctor or how careful you are. During the dangerous "after 40" years, particularly, you may require hospitalization *at any time.* That's why the program also includes *valuable cash benefits.*

How the Plan "Pays Off" in Time of Need

Here's how this valuable protection "pays off" in *your* time of need: $100 a week ($14.28 a day) will be paid *directly* to you *from the very first day* of hospital confinement, *for as long as 52 weeks,* each time you are hospitalized for a new sickness or accident! You get paid for *every* day you are hospitalized—up to as much as $5200 for a full year! And even if you are hospitalized for a full *year* and have received your full $5200 in benefits—you are *still* entitled to all benefits all over *again,* as long as you have been out of the hospital for at least six months between hospital confinements.

> *Important:* Here is a real "plus" for you if you have been told you are uninsurable. Even if you have suffered from *chronic* ailments in the past, the kinds of conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur, 40-PLUS *will cover you* for these pre-existing conditions after your policy has been continuously in force for two years.

Whether or not you have had a chronic ailment, 40-PLUS will cover you for any *new* accident or sickness. As soon as your policy is in force, accidents are covered immediately. After your policy is 30 days old, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter. There are only a few usual exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, confinement in a nursing home or convalescent unit of a hospital, or any government hospital (Federal, state, etc.), or if something happens "on-the-job" and is covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

40-PLUS and the "Danger Years"

Of course, like most people over 40, you probably have *some* hospital insurance. But, as everyone knows, even the most complete hospital insurance simply doesn't cover everything. The fact is, you need more protection.

But now that you're over 40, now that you've entered the "dangerous years," *it may be difficult* to obtain the extra protection you need at a price you can *afford*—or, because of the condition of your health, you may not be able to obtain it *at any price!*

That's why the new 40-PLUS Benefit Plan is so important to *you*—it brings you the hard-to-obtain "over 40" protection you need, at remarkably low rates. For only pennies a day, 40-PLUS will give you cash to help fill the "financial gap" probably *not* covered by your present health insurance.

And remember this—even if your basic *hospital* expenses are covered by your present insurance—you'll *still* need help with all your *regular household expenses!*

Think for a moment—if you're a *husband, father and breadwinner,* and you're suddenly hospitalized, what *happens?* Your income stops. Your expenses go up. Even if you have some kind of "salary insurance," it probably won't come *close* to replacing your full-time pay. You and your family may never fully recover the *tremendous financial loss!*

If you're a *wife, mother and homemaker,* and are suddenly hospitalized, what happens? Who will look after your family, see that the children get hot meals, are properly clothed? Who will do the laundry, the marketing, the cleaning? Your husband may lose time from his job... friends and relatives may have to help out temporarily... you may even have to hire full-time domestic help! *Everything will be upset.* Debts may be incurred, savings may be *lost*—worse still, peace of mind may be *shattered,* and even recovery can be seriously delayed!

But with the exclusive two-way protection 40-PLUS offers, you can now *stop worrying.*

Actually, important as all of these benefits are, they are far from the only advantages you can now enjoy... *if you act before the enrollment deadline.* For example:

Benefits Tax-Free—Can't Be Reduced

■ *For as long as you live* and continue to pay your premiums —we will *never* cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—and we guarantee that we will never cancel, modify or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal on all policies of this type in your *entire* state. Furthermore, *your benefits will never be reduced—and all your benefits are tax-free!*

Carry Any Other Insurance You Want

■ Yes, 40-PLUS pays you in *addition* to *any* other health insurance you carry, whether individual or group!

Surprisingly Low Cost

■ With these wonderful "keep well" and "get better" benefits, you might *expect* 40-PLUS to cost much more than other health plans—but, in fact, it costs considerably *less* than you might expect! Only $3.95 a month from age 40 through age 64—only $6.95 a month when you are 65 or over—no *additional* premiums can ever be assessed—and, regardless of your age, your first month *is only $1.00!*

■ Equally important as the exceptional value, the low cost, the ease of enrollment and the high benefits offered by 40-PLUS... is this vital fact: Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity and reputation of the *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company,* "the doctors company," specializing in health and accident protection for *physicians, surgeons* and *dentists* all across America, for more than 60 years.

Doctors *right in your own community* know about us and may actually be insured by Physicians Mutual. (If this is the first you have heard of Physicians Mutual, it's probably because this is one of the very few times Physicians Mutual has made its health insurance protection available to the general public.) Serving policy holders throughout the United States direct by mail, Physicians Mutual has its headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska, and is licensed and incorporated in that state. Its Board of Directors is composed *entirely* of respected members of the medical, dental and insurance professions.

How Can We Do It?

How can we offer so much for so little? The question is a sensible one; but the answer makes good sense, too. By encouraging our members to see their doctors yearly for routine check-ups, we hope to *prevent* the need for hospitalization in the case of a number of policy holders. This should effect substantial savings—savings we share with you in the form of lower premiums.

In addition, we have *lower sales costs.* 40-PLUS is a mass enrollment plan. And *all* business is conducted *directly* between you and the company by mail. *No salesmen are used.* There are no costly investigations or any extra fees for you to pay. It all adds up to real savings we share with you by giving you *top* protection at *lower* cost.

Easy to Enroll—No Red Tape—No Salesman Will Call!

Simply fill out the short Enrollment on the opposite page and mail it with $1.00 for your first month's coverage! We will issue your 40-PLUS Benefit Policy (Form P302 series) *immediately*—the same day your Enrollment is received. This automatically puts the policy in force. Along with your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form—should you at any time *need* your benefits, you can be *sure* that your claim will be given "top priority" treatment. In addition, we'll see to it that you receive special forms at the end of each year to take to your doctor for your examination.

When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is direct, honest, easy-to-understand. But—and note this—*if for any reason you decide you don't want your policy, you may return it in 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!*

Don't Wait Until the Deadline to Enroll!

Remember the sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner 40-PLUS will cover you! So it's best you fill out and return your Enrollment *now,* before the deadline date arrives. (Two Enrollments are provided on the opposite page, so that husbands and wives may both enroll. In that case, be sure to enclose $1.00 for *each* Enrollment.

So, won't you take the necessary minute or two—*today*—and return your Enrollment together with the dollar required to put it into effect? Your Enrollment *must* be postmarked before midnight of **September 26, 1965**, or it *cannot be accepted.* Better mail *your* Enrollment today.

17 Important Questions Answered

ABOUT THE NEW 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

The New Plan That Pays You Cash When You Are Hospitalized—Plus "Extra" Benefits To Help Keep You Well

1. What is the 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN?

It is a new health insurance plan for people over 40 only—that pays an extra income direct to you when you are hospitalized and, in addition, provides a physical examination benefit each year *to help your doctor keep you well.*

2. Why do I need the 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN in addition to my regular health insurance?

Probably your present hospital insurance won't cover *all* your hospital expenses. But even if it does, you will need help to pay all your regular household expenses while you are hospitalized.

3. Can I collect even though I carry other health insurance?

Yes. 40-PLUS pays you *in addition* to any health insurance you carry, whether group or individual.

4. Is there a lot of red tape to qualify?

No. The *only* qualification is that you must be over 40—even senior citizens over 65 are welcome.

5. If I become hospitalized, when do my benefits begin?

$100 a week ($14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement.

6. How long will I be paid?

For as long as 52 weeks (as much as $5200.00) while you are hospitalized for each new sickness or accident. If the full 52 weeks has been used, and the same condition recurs, a new 52-week period will be provided if there has been an interval of 6 months between hospital confinements.

7. When does my policy go into force?

It becomes effective on the date your Enrollment is received. Accidents are covered on that date. After your policy has been in force for 30 days, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter.

8. What if I have had a health problem that may occur again?

Pre-existing conditions are covered after your policy has been continuously in force for two years.

9. What isn't covered?

Only a few exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, and confinement in any government hospital or if covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

10. Does 40-PLUS pay in any hospital?

You will be covered in any public or private hospital anywhere in the world—except nursing homes, convalescent units of hospitals, and government hospitals (Federal, state, etc.).

11. Can I drop out at any time? Can you drop me?

No matter how many claims you make or how much you collect, we will *never* cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—*for as long as you live.* We guarantee that we will never cancel, modify or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal on *all* policies of this type in your entire state. *You,* of course, can drop your policy on *any* renewal date.

12. Will my claims be handled promptly?

Yes. With your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form. Your claims will be processed quickly and your checks will be sent directly to you.

13. How do I get my "physical" each year?

40-PLUS actually pays your *own* doctor up to $10 annually toward your routine physical examination (but only if *you* want it). You receive special forms at the end of each year to take to your doctor, so that he can give you your check-up within 60 days.

14. Why are the premiums so low?

Because this is a mass enrollment plan—and no salesmen are used—our volume is higher and our sales costs are lower.

15. How much does my first month cost?

Only $1.00, regardless of age. After your first month, you pay only $3.95 a month until age 65; only $6.95 a month from age 65 and over.

16. Why is there a "deadline" date?

In order to offer the Plan without a health questionnaire and still maintain our low rate, we can only make the Plan available on this basis during a limited enrollment period. The deadline date is firm—we cannot accept your Enrollment unless postmarked on or before that date.

17. Why should I enroll right now?

Because an unexpected sickness or accident could strike without warning—and you will not be covered until your policy is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your policy within 10 days and your $1.00 will be refunded immediately.

PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

115 South 42nd Street
Omaha, Nebraska
68131

If for any reason you decide you don't want your policy, you may return it in 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!

IMPORTANT

This Enrollment must be mailed no later than midnight of Sept. 26, 1965

Fill out and mail Enrollment, with $1.00, to Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, 115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131.
BE SURE TO ENCLOSE $1 FOR EACH ENROLLMENT.

This enrollment is restricted to residents of Col., Dist. of Col., Fla., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Neb., Nev., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tenn., Utah and Wisc.

40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

FORM E-302
601-1

LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM

NAME (Please Print) ....
First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS ....
Street City State Zip No.

I have enclosed my first monthly premium of $1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a 40-PLUS Benefit Policy, Form P302 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Date........................ Signed X..
Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

AGE ....
DATE OF BIRTH
....
Month Day Year

SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female

Do you carry other insurance in this company? (If Yes, please list policy numbers.)
....

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

USE THIS EXTRA ENROLLMENT FOR YOUR WIFE OR HUSBAND ★ Please be sure not to detach from Enrollment above!

40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

FORM E-302
601-1

LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM

NAME (Please Print) ....
First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS ....
Street City State Zip No.

I have enclosed my first monthly premium of $1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a 40-PLUS Benefit Policy, Form P302 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Date........................ Signed X..
Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

AGE ....
DATE OF BIRTH
....
Month Day Year

SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female

Do you carry other insurance in this company? (If Yes, please list policy numbers.)
....

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

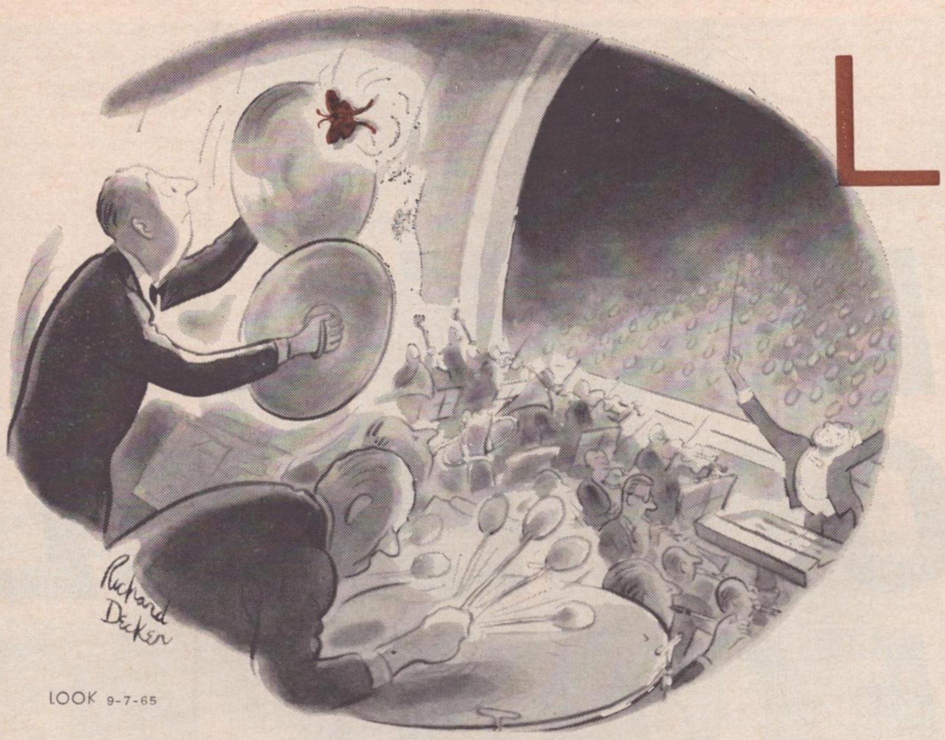
Practically everything a man can wear is a better buy in a famous brand.

What do you pay for a well-known label? Nothing when you consider what you get. Better materials. Better workmanship. Better styling. Better fit. Better wear. All-around better value. Brand manufacturers are proud of the value they offer. That's why they sign their name to the products they produce. Next time, buy a famous brand. **Brand Names Foundation, Inc.**

LOOK ON THE

LIGHT SIDE

EDITED BY GURNEY WILLIAMS



LOOK 9-7-65

FAMILY GUESSING GAMES

As usual, you leave the office at five, dash for the parking lot and drive into your own garage 45 minutes later. As you let yourself into the house, your wife phones to say she's at the dentist's office in town, where somebody was to have picked her up for dinner at the Brown's apartment. Guess who?

You've motored 500 miles from your Maine camp, and your looming homestead looks good to you. The only thing standing in the way of food and a comfortable bed is the front-door key, which is hanging on a convenient nail. Guess where?

Your small son casually announces one evening at dinner that he is a Raindrop and is supposed to learn his lines and be costumed for a playlet the school is putting on and which you are expected to attend. Guess when?

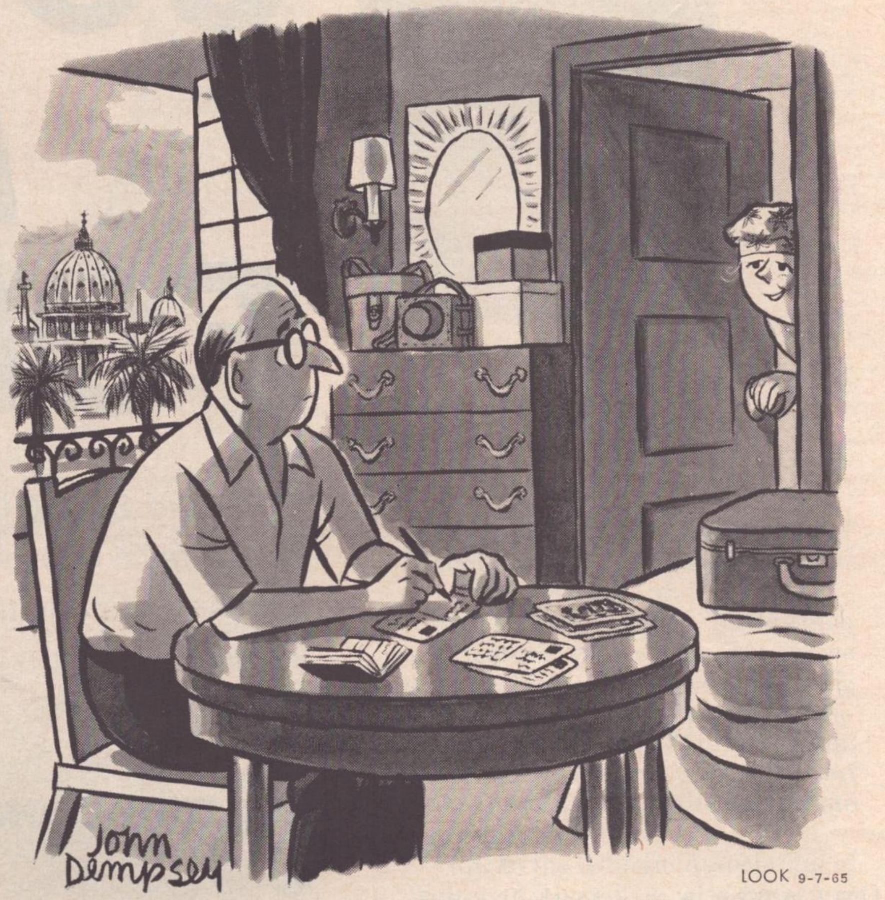
WILLIAM THURBER

FAMOUS LOST WORDS

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—(AP)—A chicken thief stole a poultry truck containing 2,160 fresh fryers here.

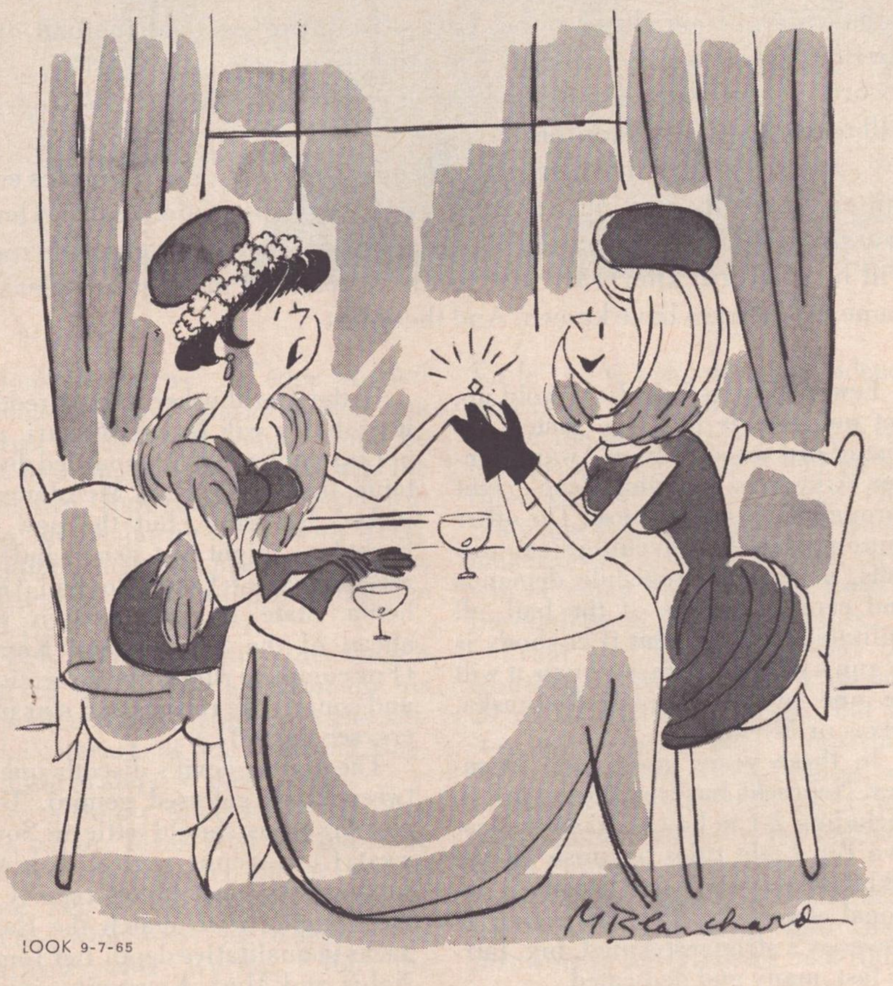
The empty truck was found a couple of days later in a policeman named John Bird.

Denver *Post*



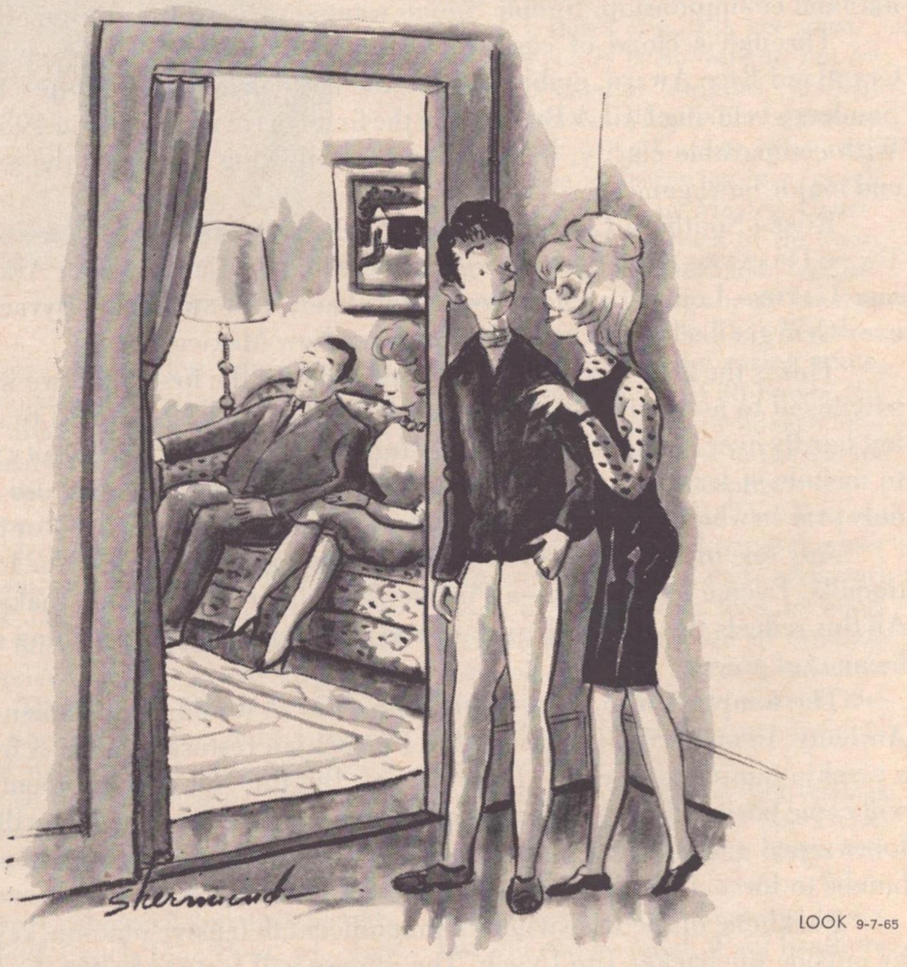
LOOK 9-7-65

"George, want to see where an Italian pinched me?"



LOOK 9-7-65

"It wasn't easy, memorizing all those batting averages."



LOOK 9-7-65

"Try to talk about something Mother and Daddy will understand."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL FORECAST

A record 25,000,000 fans will hail the untethered return, after 13 years, of the pure two-platoon game. The restoration points to the most exciting football the colleges have ever known—and the safest. Notre Dame, rampant again, is only one of a dozen or more teams that could win the Grantland Rice Trophy, emblematic of the national title.

BY TIM COHANE *LOOK SPORTS EDITOR*

ONCE THERE WAS a football coach named Simple Simon Legree. His teams seldom lost. But when they did, alumni said: "Old Simple Simon has blown another." One day, Simple Simon met a pieman. Simple Simon didn't like pie. He got his sugar other ways. However, this day he bought a wide-diameter custard. It was hefty and gooey. He bought it for a football forecaster. The forecaster had picked Coach Legree's team to win the national championship. Simple Simon wanted to show his appreciation.

Through a cloud of custard, we see Nebraska the winner of the Grantland Rice Award, emblematic of the national championship. (Red Sanders's bruising UCLA Bruins won the first Rice Award back in 1954.) With comparable clarity, we envision the following results of the year-end major bowl games:

ROSE—Southern California over Purdue; COTTON—Nebraska over Texas; ORANGE—Penn State over Florida; SUGAR—Alabama over Arkansas; GATOR—Louisiana State over Maryland; BLUEBONNET—Syracuse over Georgia Tech; LIBERTY—Oregon over New Mexico.

This is the 20th forecast we've worked on. In the first eight, we were privileged to assist the late Grantland Rice. The first 19 were all tough, but hardly ever like this. Only once before, 1961, did the Top Twenty fail to include at least one perfect-record nomination, and that was also the only year in which so many of the teams, 15, were handicapped 9-1 or 8-2.

Any one of 1965's Top Ten has an honest chance to finish No. 1 nationally. Even a longer shot—a Purdue, Florida or Iowa—could make it. All this reflects the ever-widening spread of superior talent, coaching and balance of power.

The temptation to name Notre Dame No. 1 would have shaken St. Anthony. In one brilliant season, Ara Parseghian restored the Irish from a pigskin famine to Rockne—Leahy plenty. But this fall, early momentum will come harder. Every opponent on a typically assassin schedule will be forewarned and fired up. There will be no Huarte-to-Snow forward-pass bombs to force a breakthrough and paralyze resistance.

Backbone of the Irish will be a magnificent defensive platoon, keyed by outside linebacker Jim Lynch. The offense will feature halfbacks Bill Wolski and Nick Eddy, guards Dick Arrington and Tom Regner, and sophomore tackle Rudy Konieczny. Arrington may be Notre Dame's first All America Negro player. With more emphasis on running, Parseghian's Presbyterian version of the Ecumenical T will include a heavier flavor of Old Testament tooth-for-toothism.

The Notre Dame resurgence dramatizes the continuing growth and popularity of the college game. Last season, professional football drew 6,010,968 spectators, a record. The colleges attracted 23,354,477, also a record. This season, and it's the surest call in this forecast, the colleges will reach 25,000,000 for the first time.

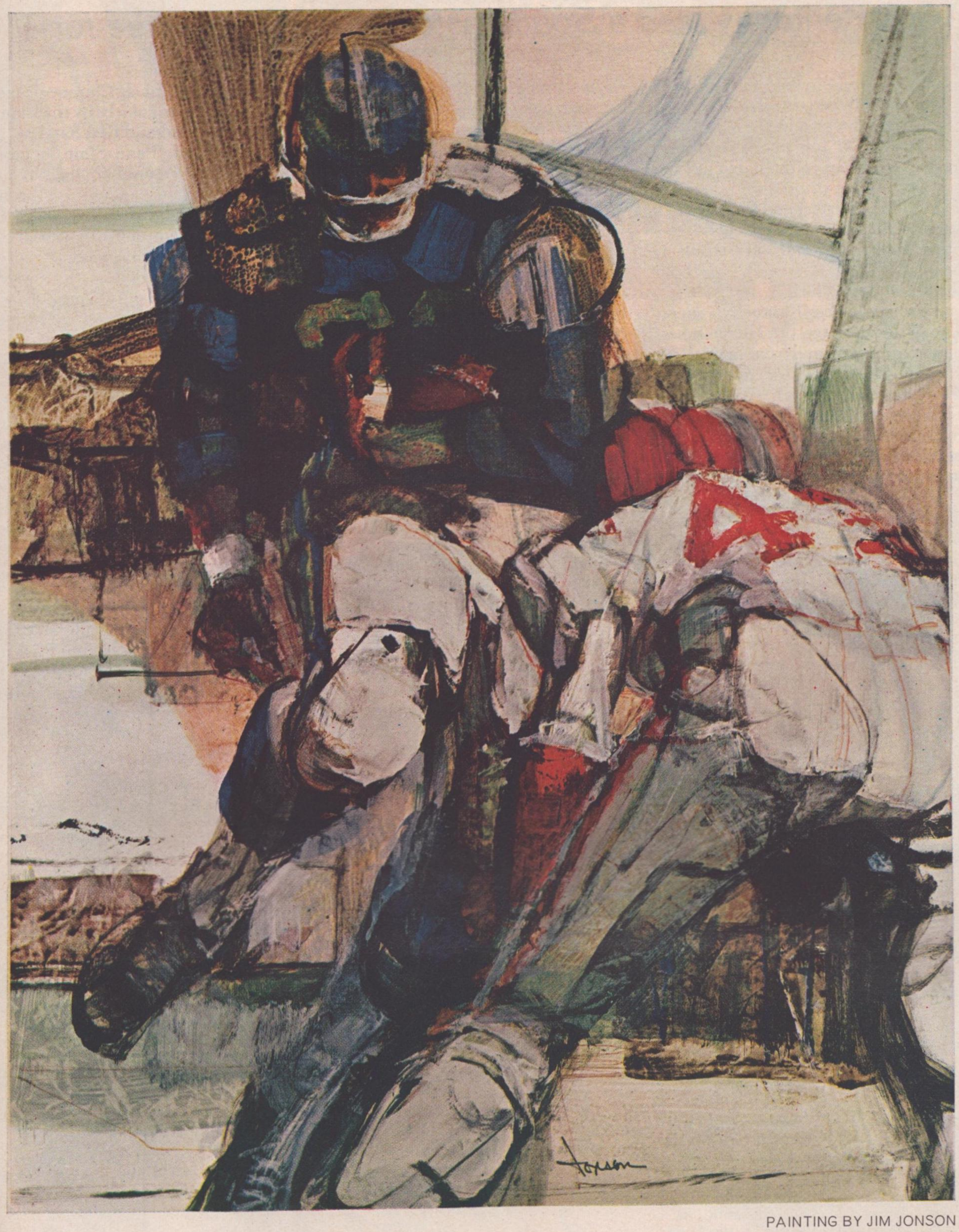
A large reason for the record to come is the action of the rules committee in finally writing an untethered free-substitution rule. Almost everybody will platoon purely offensive and defensive elevens. The result will be a return, after 13 years, to the fastest and most crowd-pleasing game the colleges have known. And the safest.

Fewer injuries help form hold up, yet no team is likely to match the feat of last season's Rice Award winner, Arkansas, in "going clean" right through a major-bowl test. The other imponderables, psychological pitfalls, unexpected schedule demands and errant bounces of the ball, all militate against it. But if anybody is to gun a perfect score, we guess it will be one of these three: Nebraska, Texas or Michigan.

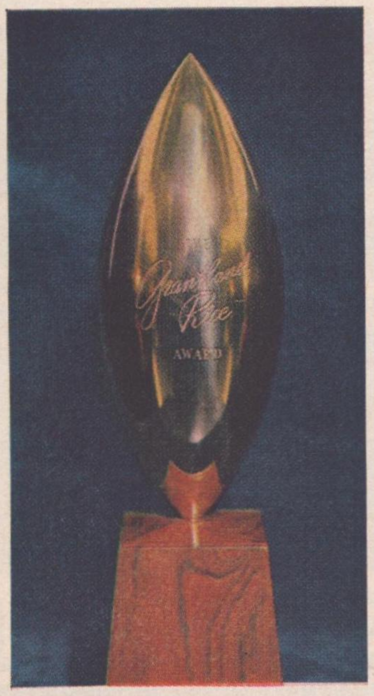
In three years under Bob Devaney, Nebraska has won 28 and lost 5, including 2-1 in bowls, taken the last two Big Eight titles to finish off the Oklahoma dynasty and become a national somebody. This shapes up as Devaney's strongest squad, big, fairly fast, many and dedicated.

If the Cornhuskers get shredded, it probably will be at Missouri, runner-up choice. Oklahoma, led by titanic linebacker Carl McAdams, is picked for show, but the new Big Eight look might just also include the ascendancy of Colorado and Oklahoma State to first-division land ahead of the Sooners and Kansas. (For complete rundowns on sectional and conference ratings and star players, see page 87.)

The annual devil's discothèque between those gallused gemini, Texas and Arkansas, should settle the Southwest Conference scrap. Talented sophomores must blood rapidly for the Longhorns to match the Razorbacks in qualitative depth, but Tommy Nobis and Marv Kristynik give the



PAINTING BY JIM JONSON



The Grantland Rice Award

"Hook-em Horns" an edge at vital linebacking and quarterbacking. As player of the year, Nobis should be the first nonback or end to win the Heisman Trophy. Texas, however, will trip on its horns once, with Terry Southall, that fine passer of Baylor, third-place pick, administering the fall right in Austin.

This prediction provides Coach Darrell Royal with a reason for his annual autumnal stare into the suicidal cataracts of that churning Stepchild of Waters, Waller Creek.

With Donny Anderson at top form as a senior, Texas Tech will make the Southwest's first division for the first time. The second division could finish any whichway. Negro sophomore halfback whiz Warren "Mac the Knife" McVea should make independent Houston big box office.

For the second time in its 69-year history, the Big Ten will end up in a three-way tie, with Michigan, Ohio State and Purdue all 6-1. The Boilermakers, who never have been there, will be voted into the Rose Bowl by the conference athletic directors.

From the Michigan squad that trounced Oregon State at Pasadena, 29 of 44 lettermen return, but not star quarterback Bob Timberlake. His replacement, Dick Vidmer, was scheduled to start at QB a year ago, with Timberlake down for halfback, until Vidmer fractured a leg.

Customary muscle will characterize Purdue, and with Bob Griese throwing to Bob Hadrick, and Randy Minniear and Gordon Teter running, the Boilermaker attack may make more noise. Ohio State always has to be considered a contender, and this year, the Columbus psyche will not become unraveled by a visit of Penn State, from the effete East.

Iowa must have the best pass-attack trio around in quarterback Gary Snook, end Karl Noonan and protective-blocking guard John Niland. They make the Hawkeyes a dark horse. However, only a booby would discount the possibility of a surprise performance by Minnesota or, for that matter, Michigan State, whom we have probably underrated.

Illinois has a fracturing fullback in Jim Grabowski, but lost heavily up front. Coach John Pont, who forsook the glory of Yale for the gold of Indiana, will try to construct a monster from a graveyard.

In the Missouri Valley, Tulsa, which will feature another passing circus and the lineman of the year in tackle Willie Townes, gets the pick over Cincinnati. In the tough Mid-American, Bowling Green out-ranks Miami (Ohio) and Ohio U, with Kent State a growing power.

Now to the Athletic Association of Western Universities, also known as the Ahwu Eight, the Chinese Conference and the Occidental Octagonal. Uncoachly in his humor and frankness, Johnny McKay, of Southern California, told his conference peers: "I've got the best material I've had since I came to USC, and I expect that if I don't win, I'll get fired." McKay's job is in no danger, but he does have enough "animals" to open an ark in Disneyland. The standout is halfback Mike Garrett, who may be as noble a Trojan as any, going all the way back to Morley Drury. Garrett will be the back of the year.

A suitable quarterback replacement for Craig Fertig should emerge from among Pat Mills, Troy Winslow and Toby Page. In the spring game, Mills pinpointed 22 of 38 bombs for 368 yards. A larger problem could be the calcium deposits in the ankles of fullback Homer Williams.

Stanford is bullish. The Indians have an old-fashioned triple-threater in quarterback Dave Lewis, who runs inside or out, throws long or short and can kick the air out of the ball. They also have a tackle-breaker in Ray Handley, other fine runners, and a sound line, but the defensive secondary could be soft.

Oregon, even without quarterback Bob Berry, is a sleeper. The Ducks have a Mel Renfro type in Hugh Oldham and pretty good balance. Washington has suffered defensive losses, but will still be tough. Paul Brothers,

continued

Alabama, LSU, Florida and Kentucky lead a Southeastern Conference free-for-all

Oregon State's fine passer, lacks supporting troops; early intersectional monsters may chew up Cal and UCLA, and Washington State lost a one-man team in Clarence "Clancy" Williams. In Ray McDonald, independent Idaho has a fullback who could prove the best. Air Force, denuded by the cribbing foolishness, will face many "Dawn Patrols."

New Mexico rates a slight favorite over Arizona and Wyoming in the Western Athletic Conference, which gained more prestige after Utah's Liberty Bowl ball with West Virginia.

The Southeastern Conference area sounds some strange notes. A coaching poll picked Louisiana State and Florida for one-two, Alabama and Mississippi have beefed up schedules (Ole Miss looks no higher than fifth), and Memphis State is cast as the least of the independents.

Our SEC choice is Alabama. "Sugar" Joe Namath's successor at quarterback, Steve Sloan, is a winner, the Crimson Tide runs over with receivers and ballcarriers, and the defense will be more traditional. Last season, it was (by Coach Paul "Bear" Bryant's high standards) as porous as a mildewed cheese in the Dry Tortugas.

'Bama will be crowded by LSU, Florida, Kentucky and Ole Miss. With 32 of their 39 top people returned and seven games in the home pit, the big Bayou Cats could go all the way. The "if" is quarterback Pat Screen's knee. Another quarterback's knee, Steve Spurrier's, and early back to backs with Ole Miss and LSU hold the answer for Florida.

This could be Kentucky's year. The Wildcats have the league's best passer, receiver and runner in Rick Norton, Rick Kestner and Rodger Bird, and more depth. With Coach Charlie Bradshaw's contract expiring, preparations at Lexington will not include recesses for root-beer mint juleps and pâté de foie *Bleugras*.

Mississippi, a 1964 fall-apart, practiced the first five days last spring without a ball, as Coach John Vaught, the Alexander the Great of the Gridiron, reexamined fundamentals. Although the lack of a proved quarterback and the toughest schedule in their history may retard the Rebs, they are the most unusual dark horse since the original Alexander signed his famous Bucephalus (who was white) to a letter of intent in return for stall, oats and an off-campus job.

In its second year as an independent, Georgia Tech will benefit from the pure two-platoon game, which Bobby Dowd and his staff handle supremely well. The Yellow Jacket schedule is tailored to high poll rank.

Although Maryland lost star halfback Tom Hickey, the Terrapins still shape up as the Atlantic Coast Conference's best. However, a loss at North Carolina will cost them the ACC crown. Duke, which will win it, will be undercut nationally by its usual nonconference buzz saws. They explain the apparent contradiction of our rating Maryland, and not Duke, in the Top Twenty. ACC stars are headed by Scotty Glacken, Duke signal caller, and Walt Marciniak, Maryland fullback.

In the Southern Conference, the choice is West Virginia, which has a blue-chip soph in halfback Garrett Ford. Runner-up George Washington's All America claim for QB Garry Lyle is no lie, son. East Carolina, which doesn't qualify for the title yet, is one of the very few remaining citadels of the single wing. It is rumored that Coach Clarence Stasavich is visited regularly by the shades of Bob Neyland and Red Sanders.

In the East, Penn State, a going Goliath, has enough of the ruggedness and balance of one of the nation's best last November to retain its Eastern championship. Coach Rip Engle and his staff annually do a standout coaching job, with relatively little fanfare. In fullback Roger Grimes, the Mount Nitts could have the sophomore of the year.

Syracuse, unpredictable in its spirit graphs, will have a stronger defense, especially against the pass. But the loss of fullback Jim Nance, plus the perennial QB question mark will leave the defenses more cluttered against the great runner, Floyd Little.

Linebacker Townsend Clarke, The Manlius Maneater, will again pace a tough West Point defense, and with Fred Barofsky and Curt Cook to throw, the pass will no longer be classified as unmilitary. Barofsky's all-around talent and leadership may make him another Rollie Stichweh at quarterback. Barring an injury debacle, the Cadets could handle everybody but Notre Dame, on a schedule

continued

TOP TWENTY TEAMS

NEBRASKA **1**—Will win 10, lose 1: Texas Christian (w), Air Force (w), Iowa State (w), Wisconsin (w), Kansas State (w), Colorado (w), Missouri (l), Kansas (w), Oklahoma State (w), Oklahoma (w) and Texas in the Cotton Bowl (w).

MICHIGAN **2**—Will win 9, lose 1: North Carolina (w), California (w), Georgia (w), Michigan State (w), Purdue (w), Minnesota (l), Wisconsin (w), Illinois (w), Northwestern (w), Ohio State (w).

NOTRE DAME **3**—Will win 9, lose 1: California (w), Purdue (w), Northwestern (w), Army (w), Southern California (w), Navy (w), Pittsburgh (w), North Carolina (w), Michigan State (l), Miami (Fla.) (w).

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA **4**—Will win 10, lose 1: Minnesota (w), Wisconsin (w), Oregon State (w), Washington (w), Stanford (w), Notre Dame (l), California (w), Pittsburgh (w), UCLA (w), Wyoming (w) and Purdue in the Rose Bowl (w).

ALABAMA **5**—Will win 10, lose 1: Georgia (w), Tulane (w), Mississippi (w), Vanderbilt (w), Tennessee (w), Florida State (w), Mississippi State (w), Louisiana State (l), South Carolina (w), Auburn (w) and Arkansas in the Sugar Bowl (w).

TEXAS **6**—Will win 9, lose 2: Tulane (w), Texas Tech (w), Indiana (w), Oklahoma (w), Arkansas (w), Rice (w), Southern Methodist (w), Baylor (l), Texas Christian (w), Texas A&M (w) and Nebraska in the Cotton Bowl (l).

PENN STATE **7**—Will win 10, lose 1: Michigan State (l), UCLA (w), Boston College (w), Syracuse (w), West Virginia (w), California (w), Kent State (w), Navy (w), Pittsburgh (w), Maryland (w) and Florida in the Orange Bowl (w).

ARKANSAS **8**—Will win 9, lose 2: Oklahoma State (w), Tulsa (w), Texas Christian (w), Baylor (w), Texas (l), North Texas State (w), Texas A&M (w), Rice (w), Southern Methodist (w), Texas Tech (w) and Alabama in the Sugar Bowl (l).

OHIO STATE **9**—Will win 8, lose 1: North Carolina (w), Washington (w), Illinois (w), Michigan State (w), Wisconsin (w), Minnesota (w), Indiana (w), Iowa (w), Michigan (l).

LOUISIANA STATE **10**—Will win 9, lose 2: Texas A&M (w), Rice (w), Florida (w), Miami (Fla.) (w), Kentucky (w), South Carolina (w), Mississippi (l), Alabama (w), Mississippi State (l), Tulane (w) and Maryland in the Gator Bowl (w).

PURDUE **11**—Will win 8, lose 3: Miami (Ohio) (w), Notre Dame (l), Southern Methodist (w), Iowa (w), Michigan (l), Michigan State (w), Illinois (w), Wisconsin (w), Minnesota (w), Indiana (w) and Southern California in the Rose Bowl (l).

FLORIDA **12**—Will win 8, lose 3: Northwestern (w), Mississippi State (w), Louisiana State (l), Mississippi (l), North Carolina State (w), Auburn (w), Georgia (w), Tulane (w), Miami (Fla.) (w), Florida State (w) and Penn State in the Orange Bowl (l).

IOWA **13**—Will win 8, lose 2: Washington State (w), Oregon State (w), Wisconsin (w), Purdue (l), Minnesota (w), Northwestern (w), Indiana (w), Michigan State (w), Ohio State (l), North Carolina State (w).

SYRACUSE **14**—Will win 9, lose 2: Navy (w), Miami (Fla.) (w), Maryland (l), UCLA (w), Penn State (l), Holy Cross (w), Pittsburgh (w), Oregon State (w.), West Virginia (w), Boston College (w) and Georgia Tech in the Bluebonnet Bowl (w).

GEORGIA TECH **15**—Will win 8, lose 3: Vanderbilt (w), Texas A&M (w), Clemson (w), Tulane (w), Auburn (l), Navy (w), Duke (w), Tennessee (l), Virginia (w), Georgia (w) and Syracuse in the Bluebonnet Bowl (l).

STANFORD **16**—Will win 8, lose 2: San Jose State (w), Navy (w), Air Force (w), Oregon (w), Southern California (l), Army (l), Washington (w), Tulane (w), UCLA (w), California (w).

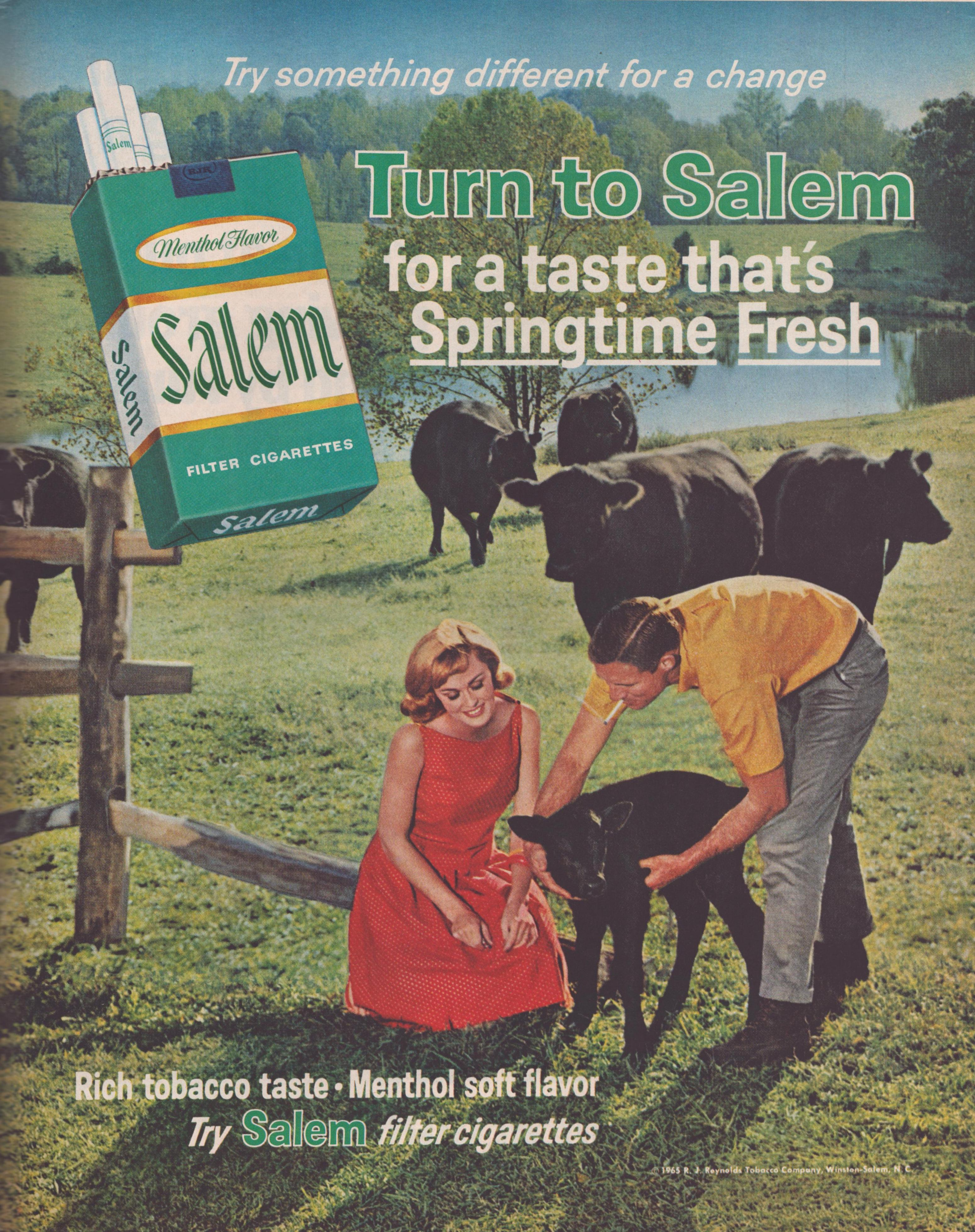
MARYLAND **17**—Will win 8, lose 3: Ohio U (w), Syracuse (w), Wake Forest (w), North Carolina (l), North Carolina State (w), South Carolina (w), Navy (w), Clemson (w), Virginia (w), Penn State (l), and Louisiana State in the Gator Bowl (l).

KENTUCKY **18**—Will win 7, lose 3: Missouri (w), Mississippi (w), Auburn (w), Florida State (w), Louisiana State (l), Georgia (w), West Virginia (w), Vanderbilt (w), Houston (l), Tennessee (l).

OREGON **19**—Will win 9, lose 2: Pittsburgh (w), Utah (w), Brigham Young (w), Stanford (l), Air Force (w), Washington (l), Idaho (w), Washington State (w), California (w), Oregon State (w) and New Mexico in the Liberty Bowl (w).

ARMY **20**—Will win 8, lose 2: Tennessee (w), VMI (w), Boston College (w), Notre Dame (l), Rutgers (w), Stanford (w), Colgate (w), Air Force (w), Wyoming (w), Navy (l).

NOTE: *(w) means rated team will win game with opponent listed, (l) means rated team will lose. Ratings reflect teams schedules as well as their records.*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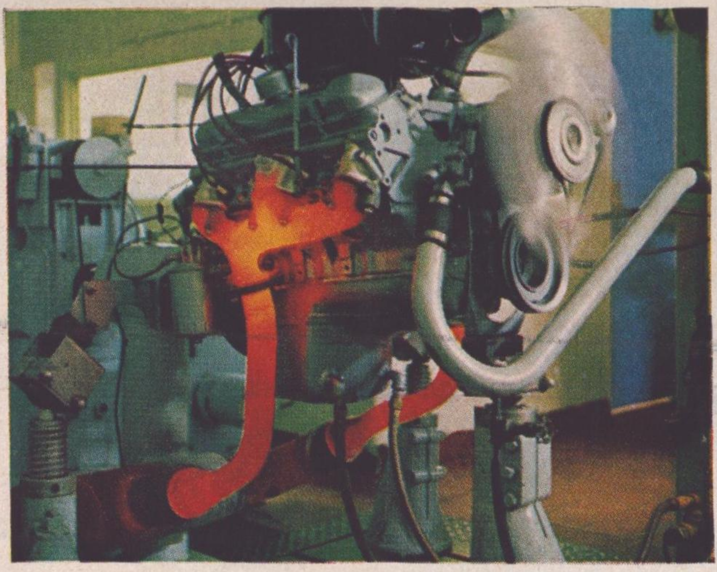

In an unmerciful test of its engine's power, this Pontiac Grand Prix takes on the proving ground the hard way—climbing the sheer pavement of the test hill in our picture.

At the same time, even more severe tests of engine stamina are going on back at the laboratories.

There we "overtest" our Pontiac engines in a way that's practically impossible out on the road: with wide open throttle for 100 hours without stopping. During this extreme test, the exhaust manifolds turn red hot. We call this the "Accelerated Durability Test" because in those 100 hours, engines undergo a whole lifetime of wear and punishment.

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The long, hard way to test cars? Yes, but the right way to make a GM car worth more when you buy it, and, very likely, worth more when you trade it in.

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All around the clock, all around the calendar, all around the country, all around the car.

Navy will beat Army in classic upset

that omits Penn State, Syracuse and Pittsburgh. They'll be back.

In its first year under skilled, inspirational Bill Elias, Navy is overscheduled, but will beat Army in a first-class upset. This prediction may earn us a free ride from The Red Coach Inn on King George Street in Annapolis to dear old Spring Grove in Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, one of the few teams that will only partially platoon, has a very good backfield but an uncertain line. The last four games on the Panther schedule are massive land mines: Syracuse, Notre Dame, Southern Cal and Penn State.

Boston College, campaigning by performance to make the Eastern "Big Five" a "Big Six," will harass Army, Penn State and Syracuse.

We've decided to go along this year with the poll of the Ivy League publicity men in predicting a first-place tie between Dartmouth and Harvard. There are more good athletes at Harvard in all sports these days than at any previous time in its history, as the records attest.

The dignified pessimisms, at times heartrending, of Dartmouth coach Bob Blackman are matched only by his coaching talent, and he has the kind of squad he'll lead a long way. Princeton and Cornell will round out the first division.

Except for its incomprehensible ban on spring practice, we admire the Ivy League's approach to football, grounded in an academic emphasis that is approximated only by the service academies among teams classified as major. However, we believe any claims to a mythical Eastern title by any Ivy champion stand invalid against its insularized schedules. Not even the Ivy League can square a circle. So what of it? The league's championship, like its football, should be sufficient unto itself.

In choosing All Americans these days, the most you can say for them is that they are among the nation's best, because there is so much top-drawer talent everywhere. But even a partial list must include:

ENDS: Aaron Brown, Minnesota; Hadrick, Purdue; Jerry Jones, Bowling Green; Kestner, Kentucky; Doug Moreau, LSU; Noonan, Iowa; Howard Twilley, Tulsa; Gene Washington, Michigan State.

INTERIOR LINEMEN: Arrington, Notre Dame; Stan Hindman, Mississippi; Stas Maliszewski, Princeton; Tom Malloy, Arizona; Niland, Iowa; John Strohmyer, Nebraska; Townes, Tulsa; Bill Yearby, Michigan.

LINEBACKERS-CENTERS: Craig Christopher, Rice; Clarke, Army; Bill Cody, Auburn; Paul Crane, Alabama; Harry Dittmann, Navy; Ike Kelley, Ohio State; Lynch, Notre Dame; McAdams, Oklahoma; Nobis, Texas; Dave Tobey, Oregon.

BACKS: Anderson, Texas Tech; Bird, Kentucky; Garrett, Southern California; Glacken, Duke; Grabowski, Illinois; Lewis, Stanford; Little, Syracuse; McDonald, Idaho; Johnny Roland, Missouri; Snook, Iowa; Southall, Baylor; Bobby Leo, Harvard; Lyle, George Washington.

The Crystal Ball Blowhard Department is not blowing very hard this time. The 1964 Top Twenty picks were mediocre, 119 of 168, for .708, under our average of .739 for the seven previous years.

So much for arithmetic. Let us return to reading. That fable about Simple Simon Legree has, of course, a moral: Beware of coaches bearing gifts, especially custard pies.

BUTCH

LARRY REYNOLDS
LOOK 9-7-65

"I can see why the guy doesn't have any ready cash around."

SOUTH **BEST: ALABAMA**

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE: Champion—Alabama. Runners-up—Louisiana State, Florida, Kentucky. Others: Mississippi, Mississippi State, Tennessee, Auburn, Georgia, Vanderbilt, Tulane. (Dark horse: Mississippi.)

TOP INDEPENDENTS: Georgia Tech, Florida State, Miami (Fla.), Virginia Tech, Southern Mississippi, Memphis State.

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE: Champion—Duke. Runner-up—Maryland. Others: North Carolina, Virginia, Clemson, South Carolina, North Carolina State, Wake Forest. (Dark horse: Virginia.)

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE: Champion—West Virginia. Runner-up—George Washington. Others: East Carolina*, The Citadel, William & Mary, Richmond, Virginia Military Institute, Furman, Davidson. *(East Carolina not eligible for championship.)

STAR PLAYERS: Sloan, b, Fuller, t, Crane, c, *Alabama;* Labruzzo, b, Moreau, e, Rice, t, *Louisiana State;* Bennett, b, Spurrier, b, Casey, e, *Florida;* Bird, b, Norton, b, Kestner, e, *Kentucky;* Dennis, b, Harvey, t, Hindman, g, *Mississippi;* Bland, b, Granger, b, Folliard, t, *Mississippi State;* Wantland, b, Graham, t, Emanuel, c, *Tennessee;* Gross, b, Thornton, t, Cody, c, *Auburn;* Taylor, b, Hodgson, e, Patton, t, *Georgia;* Orth, b, Skupas, e, Collins, g, *Vanderbilt;* Verriere, g, Goss, c, *Tulane;* Haddock, b, Schroer, t, Battle, g, *Georgia Tech;* Spooner, b, Pennie, t, Shinholser, g, *Florida State;* Biletnikoff, b, Coughlin, e, Weisacosky, g, *Miami* (Fla.); Bulheller, b, Edwards, b, Francisco, b, *Virginia Tech;* Purvis, b, Mangum, t, Satcher, g, *Southern Mississippi;* Fletcher, b, Day, t, Woodlief, c, *Memphis State;* Calabrese, b, Glacken, b, Drulis, e, *Duke;* Marciniak, b, Absher, e, Nalewak, e, *Maryland;* Talbott, b, Wood, e, Fratangelo, g, *North Carolina;* B. Davis, b, Molinari, e, Kowalkowski, t, *Virginia;* Mauldin, b, Boyette, t, *Clemson;* Wilburn, e, Cox, t, *South Carolina;* Mansfield, b, Gentry, e, Smith, g, *North Carolina State;* Heck. b, Nesbitt, g, Oplinger, c, *Wake Forest;* Ford, b, McCune, b, Sullivan, e, *West Virginia;* Lyle, b, McNeil, t, *George Washington;* Alexander, b, Andrews, g, *East Carolina;* Caesar, b, Grant, b, Reeves, t, *The Citadel;* Haglen, b, Dick, c, *William & Mary;* Matthews, b, Hodson, t, Tate, g, *Richmond;* Slater, b, Turner, t, *Virginia Military Institute;* Turner, b, Wyche, b, Geddie, t, *Furman;* Smith, b, Hindsley, e, *Davidson.*

MIDWEST **BEST: NEBRASKA**

WESTERN CONFERENCE: Tri-champions—Michigan, Ohio State, Purdue. Others: Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan State, Indiana, Northwestern, Wisconsin.

TOP INDEPENDENTS: Notre Dame, Xavier, Dayton.

BIG EIGHT CONFERENCE: Champion—Nebraska. Runner-up—Missouri. Others: Oklahoma, Colorado, Oklahoma State, Kansas, Kansas State, Iowa State.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE: Champion—Tulsa. Runner-up—Cincinnati. Others: Wichita, North Texas State, Louisville.

MID-AMERICAN CONFERENCE: Champion—Bowling Green. Runner-up—Miami (Ohio). Others: Ohio University, Kent State, Toledo, Western Michigan, Marshall.

STAR PLAYERS: Detwiler, b, Yearby, t, Cecchini, c, *Michigan;* Barrington, b, Ridder, g, Kelley, c, *Ohio State;* Griese, b, Teter, b, Hadrick, e, *Purdue;* Snook, b, Noonan, e, Niland, t, *Iowa;* Custardo, b, Grabowski, b, Hansen, c, *Illinois;* Hankinson, b, Brown, e, Kramer, e, *Minnesota;* Ginter, b, Malinchak, e, Beisler, t, *Indiana;* Juday, b, Washington, e, Lucas, t, *Michigan State;* McKelvey, b, Rector, b, Banaszek, e, *Northwestern;* Fronek, b, Wood, b, Richter, c, *Wisconsin;* Lynch, b, Wolski, b, Arrington, g, *Notre Dame;* Davis, b, Mainer, b, Williams, b, *Xavier;* Mell, b, Blubaugh, t, Stangle, t, *Dayton;* Jeter, e, White, e, Strohmyer, t, *Nebraska;* Roland, b, Allison, t, VanDyke, t, *Missouri;* Kennedy, b, Riley, t, McAdams, c, *Oklahoma;* McCall, b, Harris, e, Sidwell, c, *Colorado;* Garrison, b, Randall, t, McCrabb, g, *Oklahoma State;* Johnson, b, Skahan, b, Harvey, g, *Kansas;* Wallace, b, Matan, e, Jones, t, *Kansas State;* Baker, b, Carwell, b, Kasperek, c, *Iowa State;* Daugherty, b, Twilley, e, Townes, t, *Tulsa;* Bailey, b, Taylor, t, Fugere, c, *Cincinnati;* Malone, t, Davis, t, Waskiewicz, c, *Wichita;* Love, b, Romike, t, Sanders, c, *North Texas State;* Russell, b, Holzer, t, Buffone, c, *Louisville;* Luettke, b, Williams, b, Jones, t, *Bowling Green;* Kozar, b, Peddie, b, Philpott, t, *Miami* (Ohio); Lyons, b, Turner, e, Kornowa, g, *Ohio University;* Blunt, b, Swartz, b, Musbach, c, *Kent State;* Berkey, b, Burch, b, Kramer, b, *Toledo;* Moon, e, Lurtsema, e, Rowe, t, *Western Michigan;* Henderson, b, Miller, b, Good, c, *Marshall.*

EAST **BEST: PENN STATE**

TOP INDEPENDENTS: Penn State, Syracuse, Army, Pittsburgh, Navy, Boston College, Holy Cross, Buffalo, Colgate, Rutgers, Villanova, Boston University.

IVY LEAGUE: Co-champions—Dartmouth, Harvard. Others: Princeton, Cornell, Yale, Pennsylvania, Brown, Columbia. (Dark horse: Cornell.)

STAR PLAYERS: Gingrich, b, Kunit, b, Bellas, t, *Penn State;* Brown, b, Little, b, Killorin, c, *Syracuse;* Barofsky, b, Stowers, b, Clarke, c, *Army;* Crabtree, b, Flanigan, b, McKnight, b, *Pittsburgh;* Bickel, b, Norton, e, Dittmann, c, *Navy;* McCarthy, b, Pryor, e, Hyland, c, *Boston College;* Lentz, b, Grieco, t, Lilly, t, *Holy Cross;* Hurd, b, Wells, b, Poles, t, *Buffalo;* Ilg, b, N. Clark, e, Paske, c, *Colgate;* Schroeder, b, Ward, b, Savidge, c, *Rutgers;* Brown, b, Connell, b, Fry, t, *Villanova;* Murphy, b, Dyer, t, Stawitzky, c, *Boston University;* Beard, b, O'Brien, b, Clarke, e, *Dartmouth;* Barrett, b, Leo, b, Diamond, t, *Harvard;* Landeck, b, Savidge, g, Maliszewski, g, *Princeton;* Sponaugle, b, Wilson, b, Ratner, t, *Cornell;* Howard, b, Kenney, e, Weiss, g, Yale; Molloy, b, Petrisko, b, Brady, t, *Pennsylvania;* Carr, b, Hall, b, O'Toole, e, *Brown;* Jensen, b, Straskulic, e, Flory, g, *Columbia.*

SOUTHWEST **BEST: TEXAS**

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE: Champion—Texas. Runner-up—Arkansas. Others: Baylor, Texas Tech, Texas Christian, Southern Methodist, Texas A&M, Rice.

TOP INDEPENDENTS: Houston, West Texas State, New Mexico State, Texas Western.

STAR PLAYERS: Harris, b, Lammons, e, Nobis, g, *Texas;* Lindsey, b, Hines, t, Phillips, t, *Arkansas;* Southall, b, Lane, e, Hood, g, *Baylor;* Agan, b, Anderson, b, Henkel, g, *Texas Tech;* Horak, b, Campbell, e, Nixon, t, *Texas Christian;* White, b, January, e, LaGrone, g, *Southern Methodist;* Nichols, b, Wellborn, b, McLean, e, *Texas A&M;* Latourette, b, Vining, t, Christopher, c, *Rice;* McVea, b, Post, b, Guerrant, t, *Houston;* Deady, b, Dennis, b, Wheeler, e, *West Texas State;* Menefee, b, Modzelewski, t, Edgerly, g, *New Mexico State;* Bostwick, b, Hughes, b, Weeks, b, *Texas Western.*

FAR WEST
BEST: SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN UNIVERSITIES: Champion—Southern California. Others: Stanford, Oregon, Washington, Oregon State, California, Washington State, UCLA.

WESTERN ATHLETIC CONFERENCE: Champion—New Mexico. Others: Arizona, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona State, Brigham Young.

TOP INDEPENDENTS: Utah State, Idaho, Air Force, Colorado State, San Jose State, Montana.

STAR PLAYERS: Garrett, b, Thomas, e, Smith, g, *Southern California;* Handley, b, Lewis, b, Pettigrew, g, *Stanford;* Palm, e, Richards, g, Tobey, c, *Oregon;* Hinds, b, Medved, b, Forsberg, t, *Washington;* Brothers, b, John, t, O'Billovich, g, *Oregon State;* Relles, b, Foster, e, Garamendi, g, *California;* Eilmes, b, Griffith, b, Sheron, e, *Washington State;* Witcher, b, Altenberg, e, Richardson, g, *UCLA;* Jackson, b, Quintana, b, Hettema, t, *New Mexico;* Hubbert, b, Malloy, b, Pazerski, t, *Arizona;* Marion, b, Wilkinson, b, Alleman, e, *Wyoming;* Woodson, b, Kent, t, McKissick, c, *Utah;* Hawkins, b, Hoover, b, Johnson, g, *Arizona State;* Carter, b, Nance, b, Brewster, t, *Brigham Young;* Edwards, b, Murray, b, Shivers, b, *Utah State;* Chapman, b, McDonald, b, Dobson, t, *Idaho;* Jarvis, b, Stein, b, Heckert, g, *Air Force;* Willis, b, Hollaus, t, Foster, g, *Colorado State;* Berry, b, Travis, b, Barry, t, *San Jose.*

Turn page for professional football forecast

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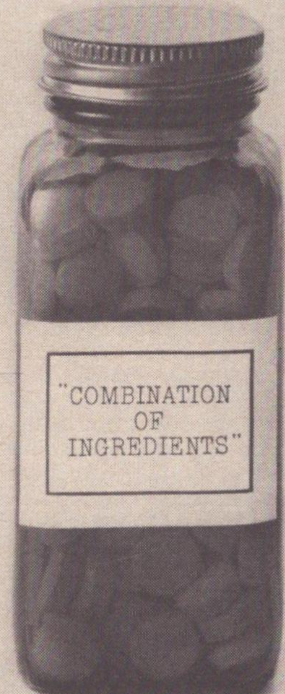

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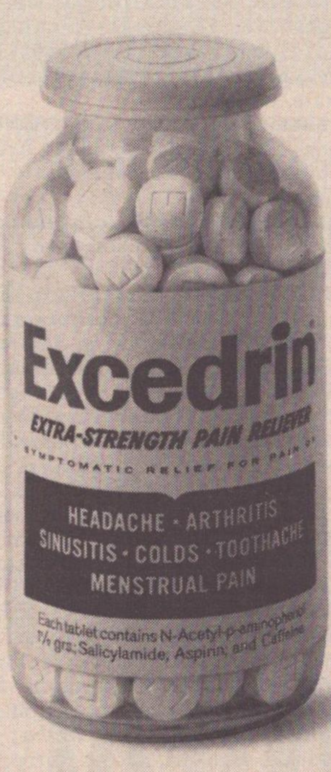
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PRO FOOTBALL FORECAST

The Green Bay Packers will beat the Cleveland Browns for the NFL championship, and the Buffalo Bills will butt to their second AFL title with a win over the KC Chiefs

As AUTUMN DAWNS on pro football, a golden shadow hangs over the game. The owners are drowning in gate receipts and TV cash. The expansion plans for Atlanta and other cities will bring millions more people to the sport. And the current rookies are the fattest calves yet to be put out in the playing pastures. Among these are Joe Namath of the Jets in the American Football League, bought for roughly $2,000 a playing pound, and his teammate John Huarte, at about $1,000 a pound. In the National Football League, where the inventory of good aged beef is greater, the new stock sold for somewhat less, but still at premium prices.

Some economists would describe the pro-football situation as a boom; others might warn of runaway inflation. Rapid and competitive expansion may cost investors their capital and discourage bids from new cities. The continued high rolling for talent can become a ruinous dollar drain and has already alienated the colleges. Even Midas came to terms with himself, however, and if the owners, players and TV moguls can forget about the gold, there is still a schedule to be played. From West to East, in probable order of finish, here is one view of how things shape up.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

GREEN BAY PACKERS They stubbed a toe on the way to the championship last year, losing three games by a total of five points—a pair of extra points and a field goal. The toe belonged to Paul Hornung, who says he's recovered from an impinged neck nerve. Even without Hornung, the Packers have a fierce running game with Jim Taylor, Tom Moore, Elijah Pitts. Quarterback Bart Starr calls plays impeccably, throws well. If team doesn't get its kicks from Hornung, Don Chandler, the ex-Giant, will boot. With both lines strong, the Packers look tops in the league.

BALTIMORE COLTS Last year's best of the West will find it tough to replace Gino Marchetti and Bill Pellington on defense. Age begins to stale the finite skills of the offensive line, and Johnny Unitas, possibly best quarterback around, will be under crunching pressure.

DETROIT LIONS Obstreperous defenders Joe Schmidt, Roger Brown, Alex Karras will bring to earth many best-laid plans of enemy. Quarterbacking by Milt Plum and Earl Morrall is competent, but running game needs help. Broody Joe Don Looney, picked up from Colts, can supply power.

MINNESOTA VIKINGS Surprise second-place-tie finishers in the conference, the Vikings still look skimpy in the offensive backfield and line. Scrambler Fran Tarkenton remains No. 1 field marshal with Ron VanderKelen in reserve. Coach Van Brocklin calls team "best we've had," but they need breaks even to keep their standing.

LOS ANGELES RAMS Rapidly improving, the Rams played nine rookies at regular positions last year. The defense that gave up 399 points promises to be less generous, with help from ex-Packer linebacker Dan Currie. Two quarterbacks, Bill Munson and Roman Gabriel, have fast-moving targets in flanker Tommy McDonald and Notre Dame's All America end Jack Snow.

CHICAGO BEARS Auto crash that killed Willie Galimore and John Farrington broke Bear morale in 1964. Injuries further battered team to a 5-9 season. Defense will be tougher, with obstinate Dick Butkus, the Illinois linebacker every pro coach hungered for. Bear running appears puny.

SAN FRANCISCO 49ERS Coach Christiansen's boys will spoil Sunday afternoons for a few rivals, but nine years is a long time to wait for QB John Brodie to make real the potential that he's been credited with. Fans will exult over Ken Willard, the fullback from North Carolina.

CLEVELAND BROWNS The team to beat in the East, the 1964 league champions most nearly match the Packers in overall strength. The only shortage seems to be in defensive reserves. Quarterback Dr. Frank Ryan (Ph.D. in mathematics) hurt his shoulder in the Pro Bowl, but he anticipates no trouble. Receivers Paul Warfield and Gary Collins fill out the Ryan equation. Jim Brown will run over as many tacklers as ever.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS Bridesmaid of the East last season, the Cardinals improved their defensive backfield with Abe Woodson. The defensive line must harry passers more. Doctoral candidate (chemical engineering) Charley Johnson improves each year at quarterback. His efficiency will increase with the return of runner-blocker Bill Triplett. Still, the Cardinals

BY GERALD ASTOR *LOOK SENIOR EDITOR*

Detroit Lions erupt with flailing arms in attempt to block Chicago Bear field goal.

can only hope to catch the Browns' bouquet.

DALLAS COWBOYS Once mesh-like defenses of Cowboys solidified in 1964. They ride into 1965 with tall-in-the-money-belt quarterbacks Jerry Rhome and Craig Morton to back up Don Meredith. Olympic medalist Bob Hayes is on hand to take passes from split-end post. The offensive line, with Ralph Neely of Oklahoma and Mal Walker of Rice, will open gaps for bully boy Don Perkins. If Meredith stays healthy, Cowboys could be aboard a front-running dark horse.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS Veterans from other teams—Sonny Jurgensen, Sam Huff, Preston Carpenter, Jimmy Carr—turned once placid Skins savage last year. Coach McPeak has signed another oldster, Rick Casares, to team with balldozer Charley Taylor. Redskin pass defenders blanched opponents into palefaces with interceptions in '64. But the big virtue, experience, also equals weakness; Redskins have lived too many moons (and Sunday afternoons too).

PHILADELPHIA EAGLES The blitzing tactics of the Eagles flustered a number of foes in '64, but the Joe Kuharich team had better have a new trick this year. Quarterbacking of Norm Snead and King Hill ranges from poor to mediocre, but the ballcarriers are good. The outlook is for a less successful season than last year.

NEW YORK GIANTS Masochism, sheer masochism must have seized all those fans who bought out the stadium for '65. The Giants are rebuilding, a term that excuses a horrendous record. Last season, the defenses collapsed, and the offensive line should have been sued for mental cruelty by quarterback Y. A. Tittle and his midseason replacement, Gary Wood. The old-timers, who at least knew the right moves, are now gone, and Wood still must learn his trade. One big plus: When the Giants have the ball, the Baby Bulls, Steve Thurlow, Ernie Wheelwright, Tucker Frederickson, Chuck Mercein and Ernie Koy, will move it.

PITTSBURGH STEELERS Coach Parker's team is a car without an engine; the Steelers have no quarterback. Somebody will fill the position, but then the Steelers don't have any running backs either. The defense is strong, but you still need points to win.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

KANSAS CITY CHIEFS A well-rounded crew, the Chiefs should break the Chargers' hold on the Western Division title. Len Dawson quarterbacks skillfully, and Fred Arbanas may be the best tight end in the league. The defenses stand firm, and although the breakaway runner, Abner Haynes, was traded, the Chiefs have Mack Lee Hill, "a tank in football cleats," and Bert Coan to soak up yardage.

SAN DIEGO CHARGERS The forward defensive wall remains stony, the offensive line will move mountains of men. Keith Lincoln will carry the ball often and far. But mutiny has shaken team, and quarterback John Hadl lacks winner's hand.

DENVER BRONCOS Winter trades brought Cookie Gilchrist and Abner Haynes to open up a frontier of running backs. If Cookie is in the mood, the pass blocking could be excellent. The problem is: Who's going to get the benefit of the protection? Mickey Slaughter and John McCormick are the quarterback candidates. Their skills remain hypothetical.

OAKLAND RAIDERS Between Tom Flores and Cotton Davidson, the Raiders can hope for fine quarterbacking. Split end Art Powell gets his share of passes, even when double-teamed. Olympic broad jumper Bo Roberson will do his leaping act as a flanker, and Florida State All America Fred Biletnikoff is another likely receiver. Defense and running are critical problems.

BUFFALO BILLS Winners of the championship, the Bills should repeat. Coach Saban replaced Gilchrist with Billy Joe, who is not as spectacular, but more consistent. Jack Kemp and Daryle Lamonica complement each other at quarterback and have sticky-digited Elbert Dubenion and Glenn Bass to throw at. A defense led by Tom Sestak and Mike Stratton gets even better with rookies Jim Davidson, of Ohio State, Al Atkinson from Villanova.

BOSTON PATRIOTS Next best in the East, the Pats may also be second in the league. At 35, quarterback Babe Parilli still throws and commands well. No better flanker exists than Gino Cappelletti. All around, Coach Holovak's team shows good balance. Of special interest will be Joe Bellino, the former Navy star, and Syracuse strong man Jim Nance.

NEW YORK JETS They'll have the most expensive new talent on display. Besides Namath and Huarte, the prime beef includes Cosmo Iacavazzi, out to prove that Ivy League (Princeton) boys can play in the big time, Bob Schweickert, an All America back from Virginia Tech, Verlon Biggs, a whale-sized defensive end from Jackson State, and George Sauer, kidnapped from Texas with a year of eligibility left. Money cannot replace experience, however, and even with sophomore stars like Matt Snell, the Jets will not win.

HOUSTON OILERS Addition of Larry Elkins restores the great Baylor passing combination of end Elkins and quarterback Don Trull. For the most part, the Oilers look like a dry well. Coach Taylor's defensive secondary is thin, the running game begins and ends with Charley Tolar.

END

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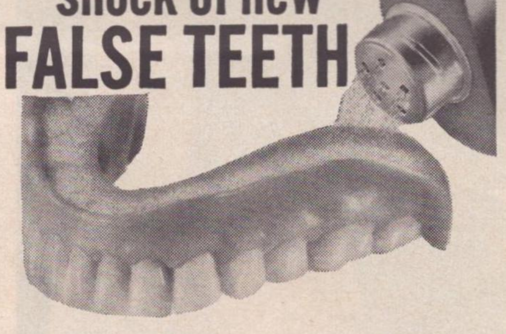
Dentists help overcome shock of new FALSE TEETH



When false teeth get on your nerves many dentists give special **FASTEETH** powder. It helps hold teeth in place — helps keep them from slipping or dropping down when you talk—makes you feel more secure. **FASTEETH** cushions tender gums so you can bite harder and eat easier, faster with greater comfort. **FASTEETH** helps you laugh and speak more clearly without embarrassment. **FASTEETH** is **alkaline** (non-acid). Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). At drug counters everywhere.

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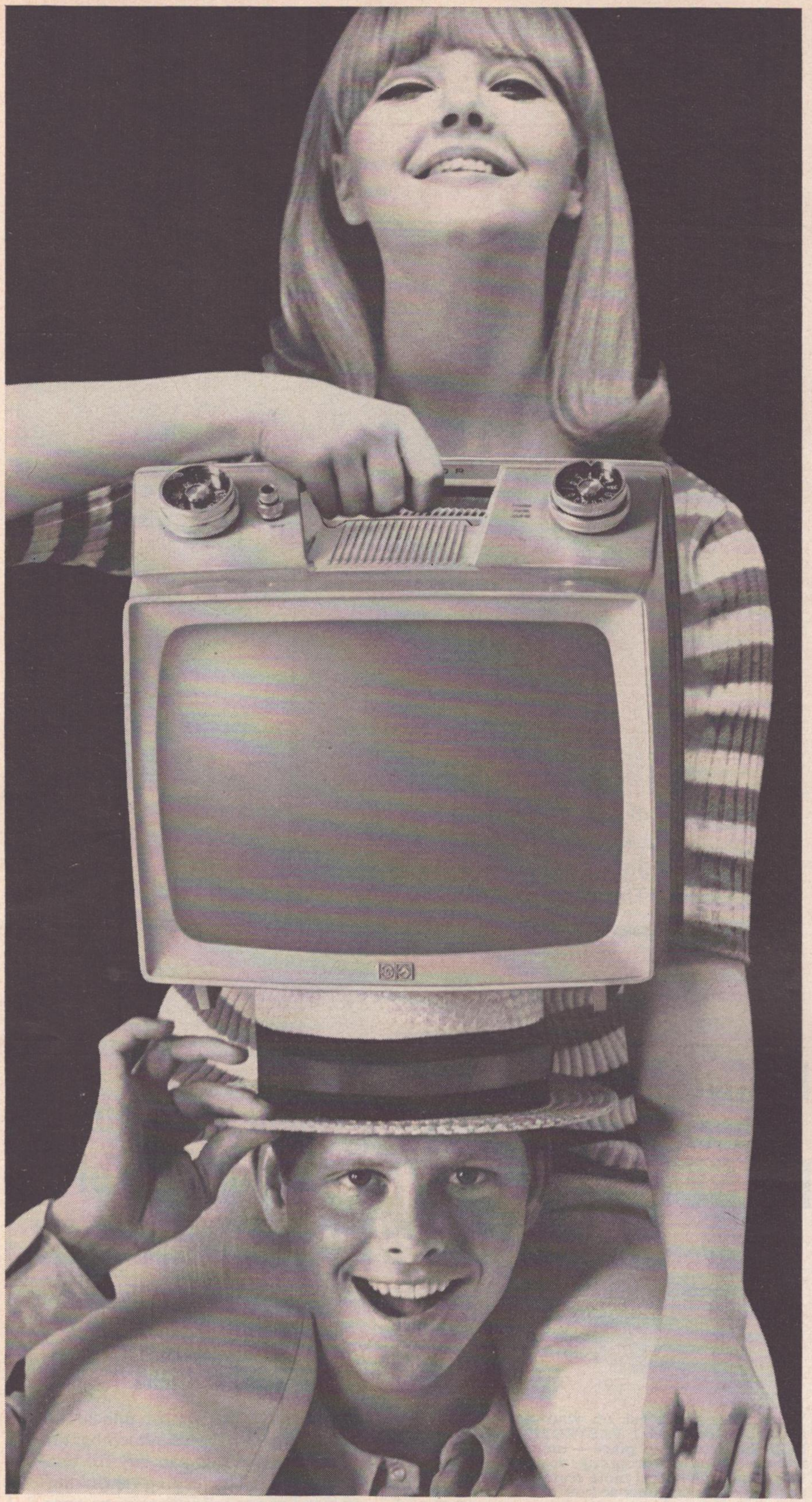
OINTMENT

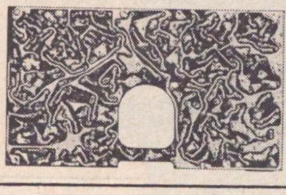


New 12"* transistor TV. Most powerful of its size. $114.95†. Best of all, it's an RCA Victor.

It's the *Minikin*—with Solid State transistor dependability plus a mighty rectifier tube. Imagine—13,500‡ volts of power in a compact 12"* TV.

RCA Solid Copper Circuits, too. They replace old-fashioned hand wiring in over 200 possible trouble spots. *Won't* come loose. *Won't* short circuit. *Won't* go haywire. And the *Minikin* shifts gears electronically when you change channels. You get the sharpest picture possible, even in fringe areas.

All this for only $114.95†. Easy to understand why more people own RCA Victor than any other TV, black and white or color. Shouldn't you?



RCA Solid Copper Circuits are the circuits of the Space Age. They replace old-fashioned "hand-wiring" in over 200 possible trouble spots . . . for greater dependability, better performance.

*Overall tube diag. 74 sq. in. picture.
†Optional with dealer. ‡Design Average.

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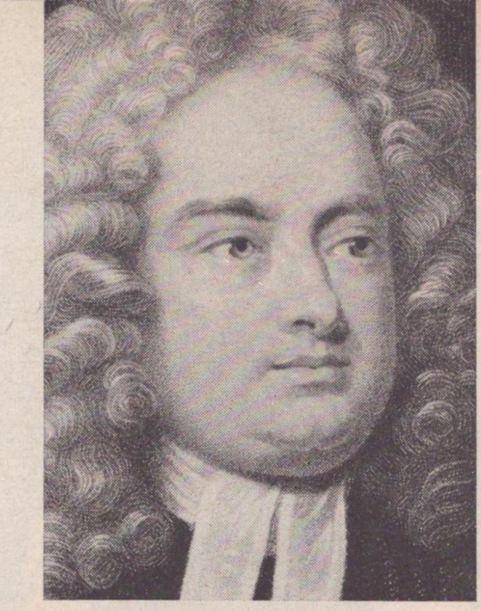
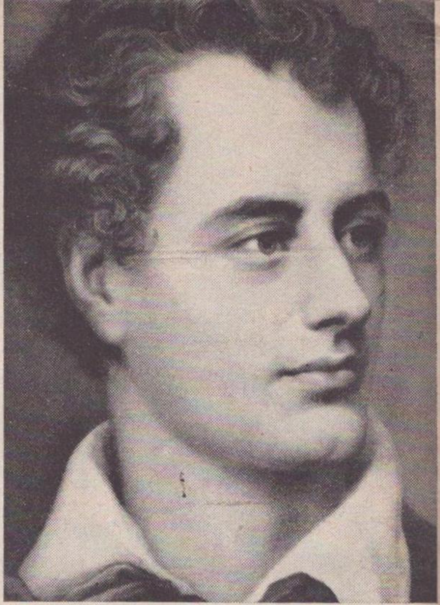
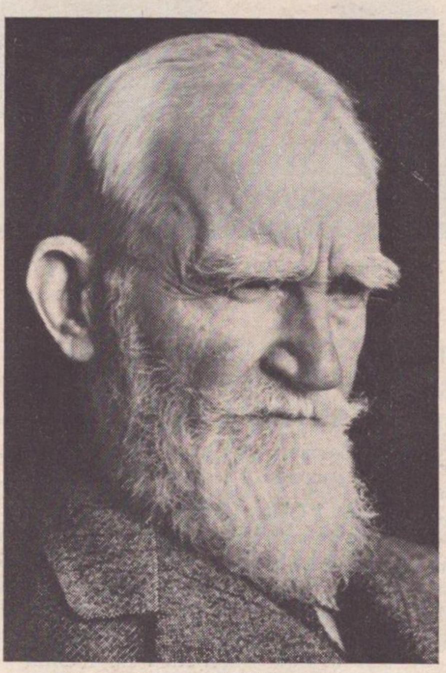


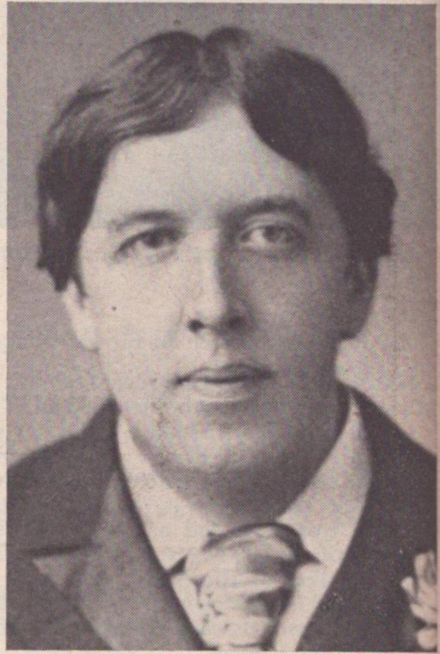
1—*Jonathan Swift*



2—*Lord Byron*



4—*George Bernard Shaw*



5—*Oscar Wilde*

Men often ponder women, but rarely solve their mystery

PHOTOQUIZ

These ten attempted the impossible: a definition of male-female relationship. Do not try to emulate them. Instead, match each with his statement. Score ten for every correct match. A score of 60 is passing; 70, good; 80 or more, excellent. ANSWERS ON PAGE 20.

A— *"Woman reduces us all to a common denominator."*

B— *"On one issue at least, men and women agree; they both distrust women."*

C— *"Frailty, thy name is woman!"*

D— *"Marriage is a very good thing, but I think it's a mistake to make a habit of it."*

E— *"Sweet is revenge—especially to women."*

F— *"A woman with a past has no future."*

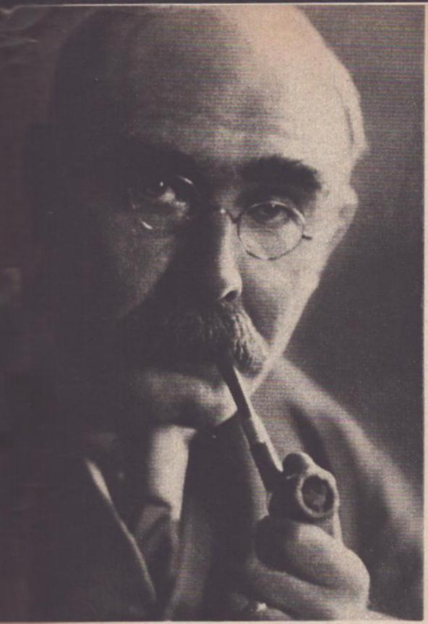
G— *"There is no accounting for the actions of a woman."*

H— *"Man has his will—but woman has her way!"*

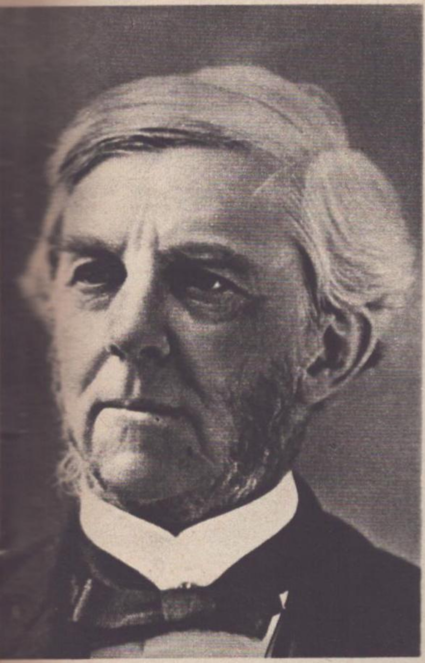
I— *"They say women and linen show best by candlelight."*

J— *"The female of the species is more deadly than the male."*

Photoquiz—Trade-Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and Canada.

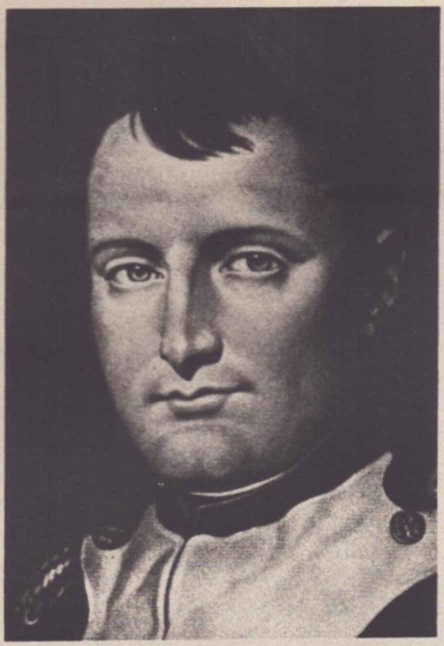


3—*Rudyard Kipling*

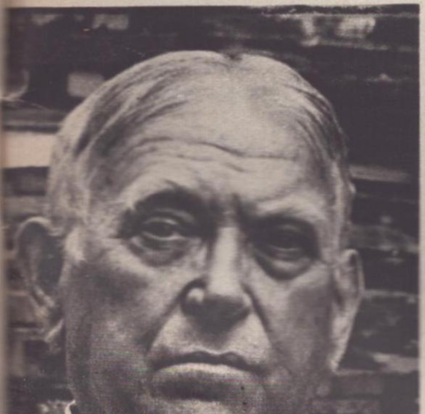


6—*Oliver Wendell Holmes*

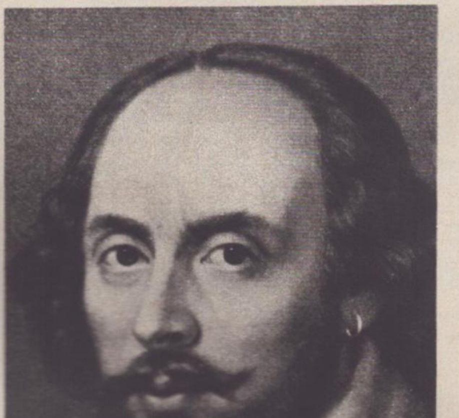
7—*W. Somerset Maugham*



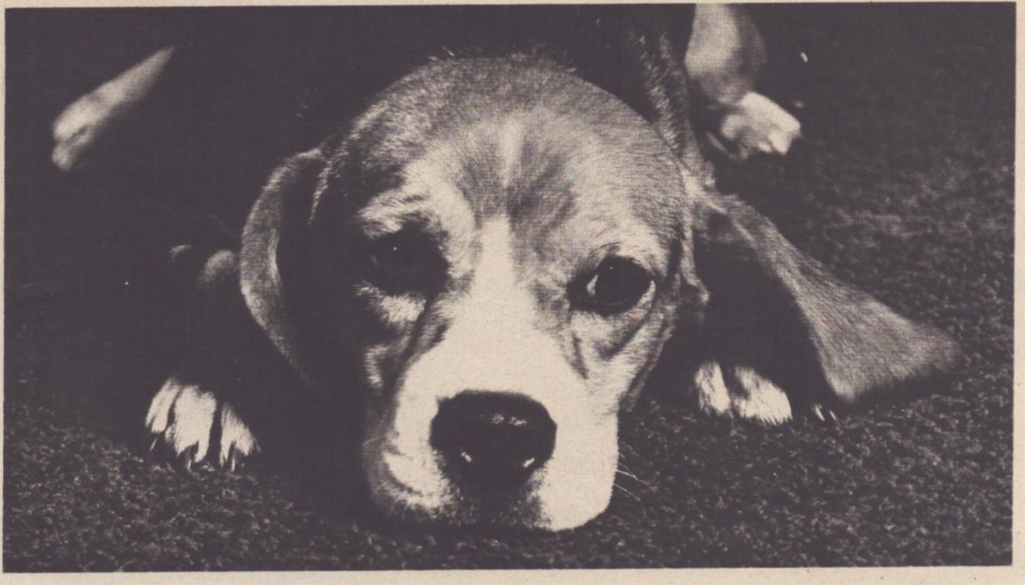
8—*Napoleon Bonaparte*



9—*H. L. Mencken*



10—*William Shakespeare*



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Watch it, Mister!
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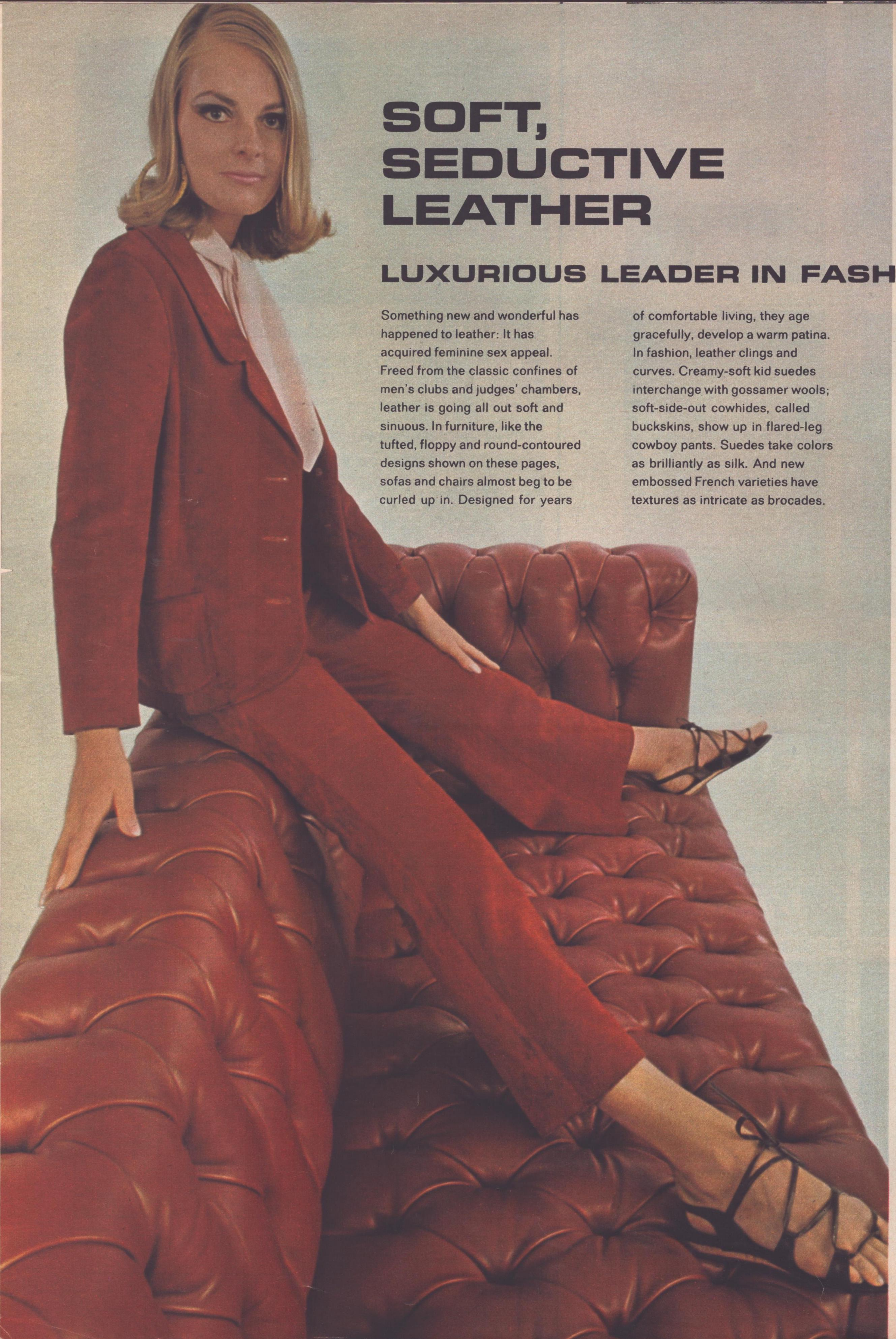
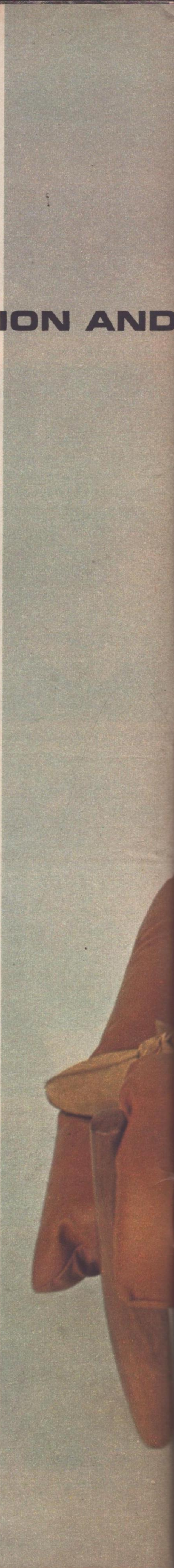
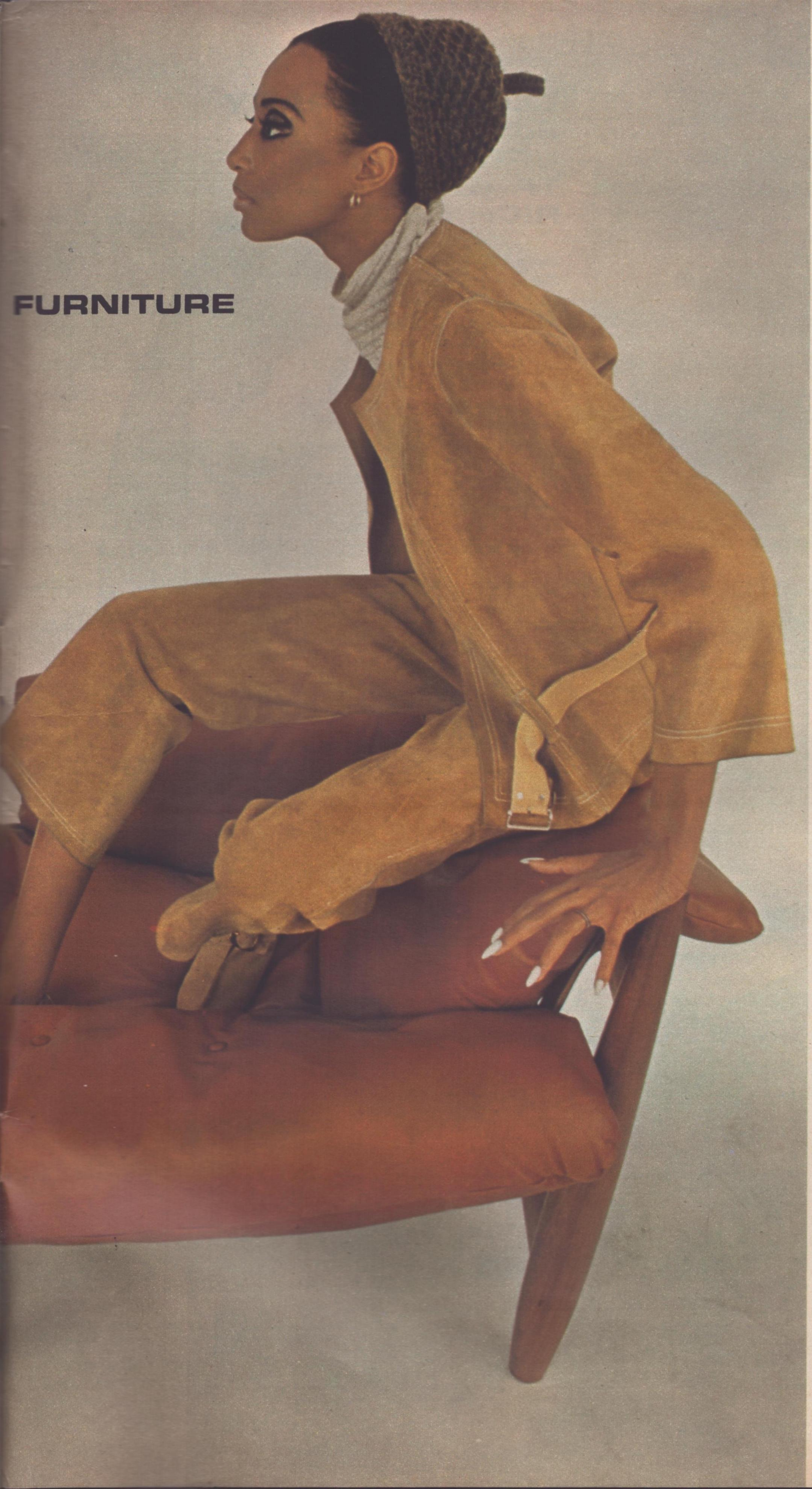
SOFT, SEDUCTIVE LEATHER

LUXURIOUS LEADER IN FASHION AND

Something new and wonderful has happened to leather: It has acquired feminine sex appeal. Freed from the classic confines of men's clubs and judges' chambers, leather is going all out soft and sinuous. In furniture, like the tufted, floppy and round-contoured designs shown on these pages, sofas and chairs almost beg to be curled up in. Designed for years of comfortable living, they age gracefully, develop a warm patina. In fashion, leather clings and curves. Creamy-soft kid suedes interchange with gossamer wools; soft-side-out cowhides, called buckskins, show up in flared-leg cowboy pants. Suedes take colors as brilliantly as silk. And new embossed French varieties have textures as intricate as brocades.







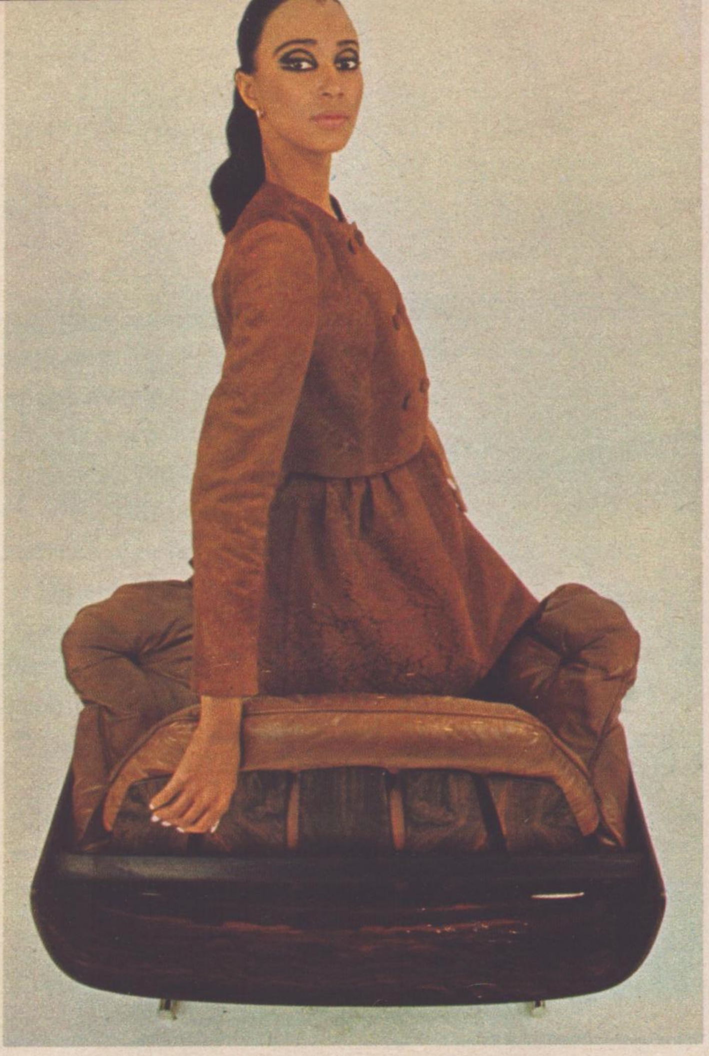
FURNITURE

Counterpoint to tawny tufted-calfskin sofa (opposite), designed by John Vesey: russet buckskin at-home suit with little-boy jacket cowboy-flared trousers, pink-crepe shirt ($180, Anne Klein for Mallory). At left, the floppiest seat around: Sergio Rodrigues's teak-framed lounge chair with beige, oil-tanned calfskin cushions. The foil: gaucho-inspired suit in golden-nugget buckskin ($90, Bruce Glen), which has its own string-knit turtleneck top ($16).

Serene in the leathered splendor of a Rolls-Royce "Silver Cloud III," the epitome of international elegance: silver-beige suede blouse worn with tortoise-tweed suit ($650, Trigère) and beige-jersey hood. The $500 topaz bauble is from Tiffany's. All leather jewelry by Arpad.

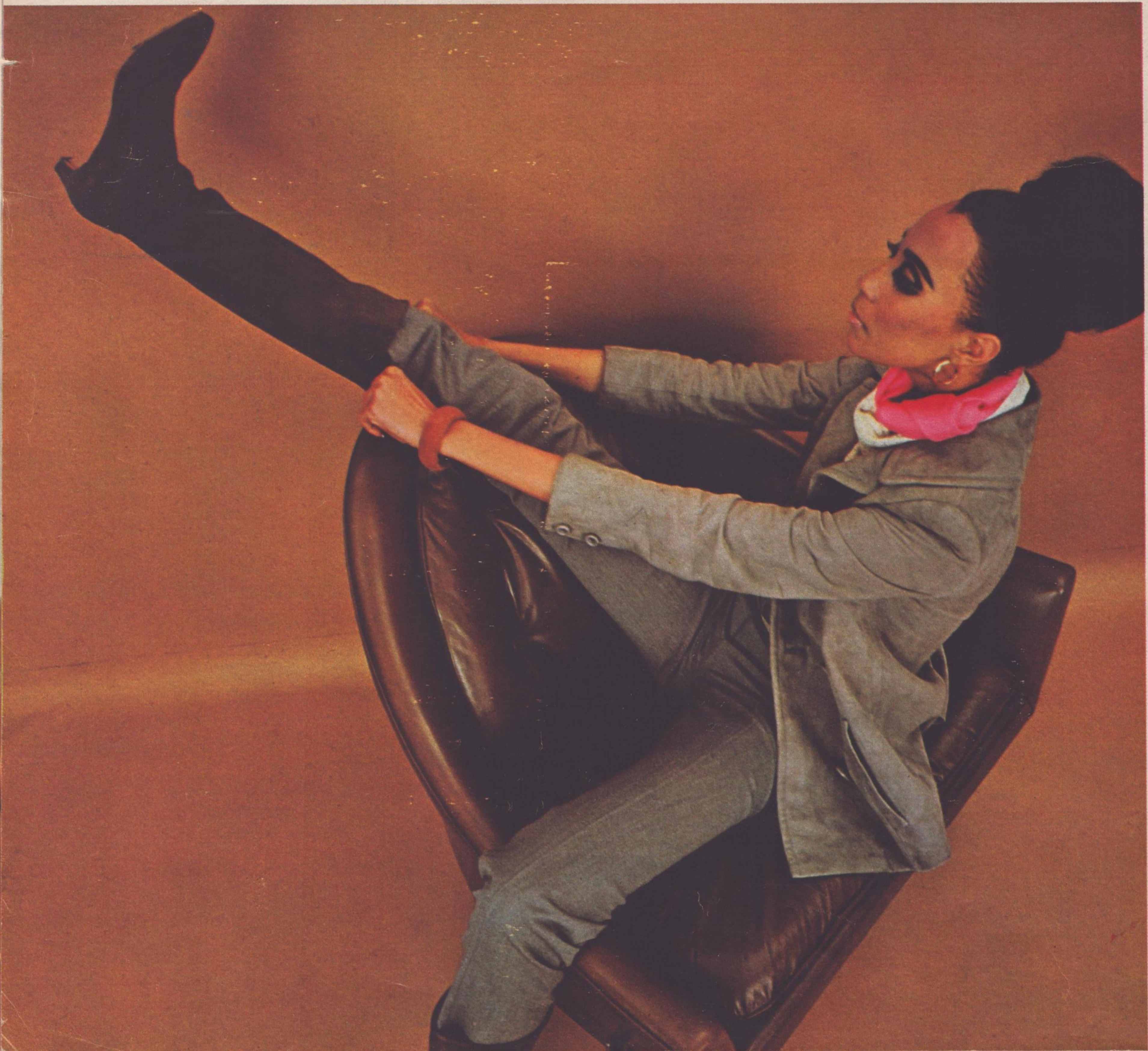
PRODUCED BY
JO AHERN ZILL AND JOHN PETER
PHOTOGRAPHED BY
GENE LAURENTS

continued



CONTEMPORARY ELEGANCE UPDATES TRADITIONAL RICHNESS

Lap-of-luxury seating by George Zalszupin, left: plump burnt-brown cowhide cushions, rosewood-slat back, sleigh base. Traditional in color and cut: Spanish-brown suit of embossed suede ($400, Viola Sylbert for Highlander). Below, contemporary curves: a Moore-Ingellis-Hodges club chair of tobacco cowhide, on tripod base. Pea jacket in elephant-gray suede ($100) tops wool-covert hip-huggers ($20), both Deanna Littell for Zacari, Ltd. Suede boots ($35) by Capezio.



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Mayonnaise
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PURE PLEASURE! There's pleasure in the flavor of Kraft Mayonnaise . . . in the artful touch of *pure lemon juice* that does so much for other foods. There's pleasure in its texture . . . so lusciously, velvety smooth. Have you tried Kraft Mayonnaise over hot vegetables? As a sauce, a spread, or a dressing for salads Kraft's gives the lift you want. *Pictured here: Sunday Brunch Platter*. Toasted English muffins topped with hot asparagus and Canadian bacon—perfect go-togethers! The sauce? Just heat Kraft Mayonnaise. Or try this easy-fixed Mock Hollandaise: Combine 1 cup Kraft Mayonnaise, ½ cup milk, 2 tablespoons Kraft Prepared Mustard; heat in double boiler or saucepan over low heat. Garnish with pimiento.

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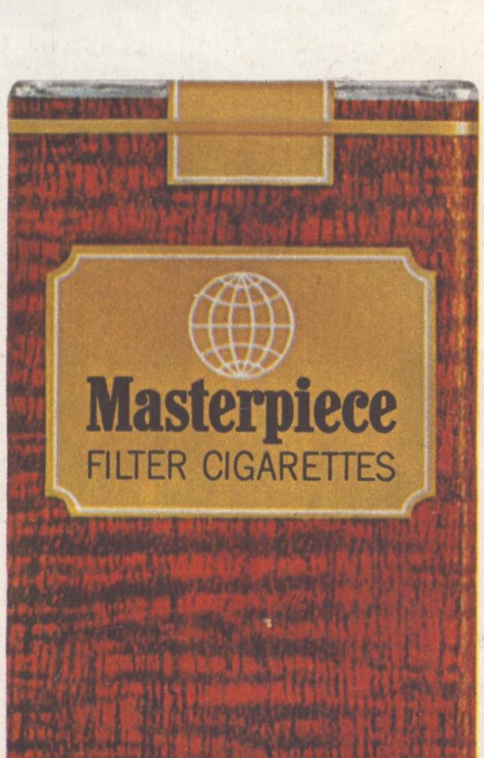
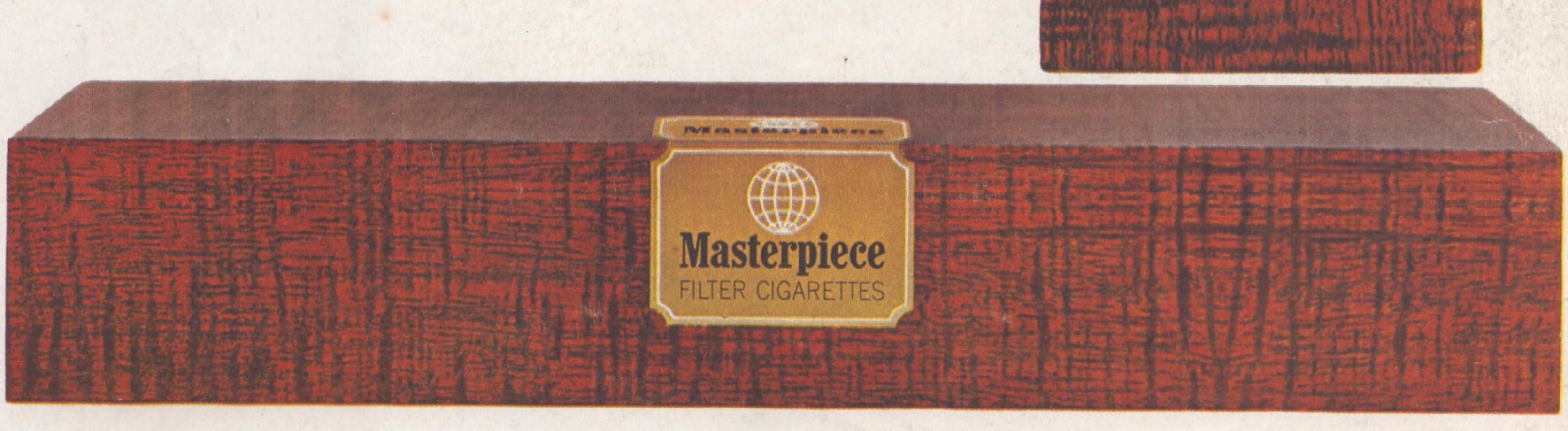

Masterpiece
FILTER CIGARETTES


Masterpiece
FILTER CIGARETTES